

The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor.
CHASKA, MINN., MAY 2, 1863.

The Indian Convicts at Davenport, Iowa.

The steamer Favorite returned yesterday morning from Davenport, Iowa, where she was sent last week, with the 20 condemned Indian prisoners. From Lieutenant Frank Pratt, of Company C, 7th Regiment, (Capt. Burt,) which company composed the guard sent with the Indians, we gather some particulars concerning the new prison of the Sioux murderers.

The Company numbered 85 men, and performed the usual guard duty over the Indians, who were huddled on the boiler deck. The Favorite arrived at Davenport on Saturday, having made only two stoppages on the way, and those at places remote from large cities, in order to "wood." The Indians were at once taken to the grounds prepared for them. This is an old camp which had been recently vacated by an Iowa regiment. The camp is a square of ground, enclosed with a board fence twelve or fifteen feet high. It is situated near the river, and in a fine and healthy position, overlooking most of the cities of Davenport and Rock Island. There are excellent barracks on the grounds for the shelter of the Indians, being the same once used by the Iowa troops, and are certainly good enough for the Indians. The tender-hearted admirers of the pagans need not fret, therefore, under the supposition that they are to be ill-treated. The arrangements for feeding them, &c., are well got up. Thus the captives can enjoy life measurably well, lacking only liberty, as they are still in chains, but can lie in the sun and dream the summer days away—a very comfortable custom for the savages. They are well guarded, nevertheless, by 250 troops, and there is no danger of any of them escaping. The guards patrol the enclosure by means of a raised foot-walk around the outside of the fence, much as a penitentiary wall is patrolled. The grounds are in care of Capt. Little, of the Iowa 2d, who was relieved from active duty on account of having lost an arm in battle.—*St. Paul Press.*

Late News Items.

The rebels, during the recent cannonade near Charleston, fired three thousand five hundred shots, and killed but one of our men. The same luck followed them during the recent passage of the Vicksburg batteries. They fired five hundred cannon shots and killed but one man.

The Detroit Advertiser and Tribune reports the returns of the late election in Michigan to be coming in better and better, and that the majority against the peace Democracy will be nearer 12,000 than 10,000. This shows a most healthful gain over the result last fall.

Two full regiments of loyal men have been raised in Arkansas, and a 3d is now forming.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that those who have heretofore acquired lands, conferring in certain cases pre-emption rights, are not thereby excluded from the privilege of the homestead bill.

A tall chimney—over one hundred feet in height, and ten feet square at the base—attached to the furnace of Nathan Washburn, Worcester, Mass., was moved a few days since a distance one hundred and fifty feet. Not a brick was dislocated, and the chimney is now as perfect in every respect as when it was started.

In Cincinnati, the other day, a young man named Goble, who had circulated reports detrimental to a young lady, was set upon by the offended damsel with a pitcher full of hot, scalding water, which she threw over his person, burning him severely. Not content with this punishment, she grabbed him by the throat and made him retreat all he had said, and then finished up the castigation by breaking the pitcher over head and face, so that his countenance presented a pitiable aspect when she had finished. Goble begged pitifully, and, releasing himself from her hold, rushed into the street, the crowd, which had collected, hollering after him: "Served right—be more careful of your tongue in the future."

Gov. Seymour, of New-York, has signed the bill giving bounties to volunteers who re-enlist, and to those who now enlist as volunteers. It provides that all who re-enlist for two years or during the war shall receive a bounty of \$150; those for one year, \$50; and all new volunteers for three years or during the war, \$75 each. The sum of \$3,000,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated, and a tax of two mills levied to meet the same.

The Nashville Union of the 14th ult. says: "Forty-two Union families of East Tennessee were sent beyond the rebel lines by Gen. Gragg a few days ago. Every species of outrages and insult was offered by the rebels to these loyal martyrs, whose wrongs will certainly be most terribly avenged by the strong arm of a powerful people."

Two young girls named Angelina Portelli and Josephine Thompson, in the employ of Eliot C. Codwin & Co., importers of French fancy goods in New York, fell from the fifth story to the cellar of C. & Co.'s store on Thursday last. The hatch opening was closed by a sliding cover which shut up close to the wall. The young women thought to get upon the hatch cover and have a slide by pushing it out from the wall. It slid so fast from their united weight that they could not recover their balance, and fell through to the cellar. Miss Portelli was instantly killed, and Miss Thompson died in half an hour. One of them was the only support of her widowed mother and the other was the main stay of her father who is so ill that he has not been informed of the calamity.

There was a mutiny in Gen. Ellet's flag boat, Autocrat, on the Mississippi, a few days since. After several hours confinement and fasting, the mutineers sent a committee of three from their company to intercede with Gen. Ellet for their release; but the General sent them word that they should remain in irons until they were court-martialed, and if death were awarded, they should be shot. He also added that, sooner than allow a mutiny to go unpunished aboard of one of his vessels, he would blow her up with every soul on board, not counting his own life anything in the effort to maintain that perfect discipline, without which, an army, or any portion of it, was utterly useless to the cause of the country.

A judgment for \$1,800 against Judah Peter Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, was rendered in the Rochester, N. Y., Circuit Court last week. The suit was for funds collected by Benjamin before the rebellion, on claims entrusted to him as a legal agent, and never paid over. It is stated that the rebel Secretary of War has considerable property in New-Orleans, and the judgment has been sent there for collection.

WAR NEWS.

Condensed from the St. Paul Dailies for the Entire Week.

Rebel Raid in Missouri.

SURPRISE AND SLAUGHTER OF A WHOLE REGIMENT—PURSUIT OF MARMADUKE.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—A correspondent of the *Democrat* with Gen. Van Dever's command, says about ten o'clock Sunday night a rebel regiment under Col. Newton, the advance guard of Marmaduke's army, which was then retreating from Cape Girardeau, was surprised three miles west of Jackson, while cooking supper and loitering around their camp fires. Two small howitzers, loaded with musket balls, and hauled by hand within thirty yards of them, were simultaneously discharged, killing and wounding a large number. At the same time the 1st Iowa Cavalry charged them and not a man of the entire regiment is supposed to have escaped. All who were not killed were taken prisoners. All the horses, camp equipage, and several thousand dollars worth of stolen plunder were captured.

Early next morning Gen. Van Dever advanced and saw the main body of the enemy in full retreat. He immediately followed, keeping up a constant artillery fire on their rear. At 2 o'clock, Gen. McNeil joined Gen. Van Dever, and the combined forces continued the pursuit. Firing was hard all afternoon, and it is scarcely possible the rebels can escape with their booty.

Charleston Attacked Again.

NEW-YORK, April 28.—The *Tribune's* Hilton Head correspondent of the 2d, represents the Monitors and army ready for movement, and indeed one seems actually in progress. He says, before the close of this week, all the iron-clads will again be over the bar at Charleston, and the attack must soon come off, this time in co-operation with the land forces. The rebels are hard at work, strengthening the land defenses on the Island south of Charleston.

Troops have been sent from Florida. There are no armed rebels east of Saint John's River. A sufficient force has been left to hold St. Augustine and Fernandina against any force the rebels can bring against them.

A small craft supposed to be a gunboat had escaped from Savannah through Winyah Sound.

The clerk of the U. S. Prize Court is said to have absconded with \$90,000 of Government funds.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—A general court martial assembled here on Thursday last, Gen. Porter presiding, for the trial of Sanford D. Talbot and Thomas Sullivan, on charges of harboring and shielding persons who were enemies to the Government near Paris, Kentucky, and Thomas M. Campbell, of the Confederate army, who was charged with being a spy. The court found the three men guilty, imposed a fine of \$1,00 and three months imprisonment on Talbot, until his fine is paid; 60 days confinement in irons on Sullivan, and that Campbell be hung until dead. General Burnside to-day approved the finding of the court, and directed the three prisoners to be sent to the commander at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, where Talbot and Sullivan are to be confined, and that the commander execute the sentence on Campbell at noon the first day of May, Friday next.

From the South.

MURFREESBORO, April 25.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 23d has a despatch from Port Hudson giving particulars of the destruction of the rebel gunboats Queen of the West and Diana in Grand Lake, Louisiana. A shell from the United States gunboat Calhoun ignited the powder on the deck of the Queen connecting with the magazine, destroying the vessel, with a loss of 30 killed and 185 prisoners. The Diana grounded and was destroyed by her crew to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federals.

The Confederate Congress has passed an act excluding from Commissary and Quartermaster Departments all persons liable to do military duty, and the employment instead of disabled soldiers.

A Vicksburg rebel correspondent gives a magnificent picture of the passage of the Federal gunboats and transports by the batteries.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 16th says the Yankees shelled Chisholm's Island on the 13th, the object being to prevent the rebels from taking off the steamer Washington, recently sunk by a rebel naval officer is about to start a vessel to rival the Alabama. Another will be ready by the first of May.

From Missouri.

S. LOUIS, April 27.—A despatch from Col. Pomeroy, dated Cape Girardeau, 10th, [a. m.] says the enemy is moving off fast and Gen. McNeil is starting in pursuit. There is no doubt but Gen. Van Dever will strike him to-day. Another despatch from Gen. McNeil, some two hours later, states that Gen. Van Dever attacked the enemy last night, taking a large number of prisoners, horses, &c. Gen. McNeil says: "I am in pursuit of the flying enemy, who are retreating towards Bloomfield."

CAIRO, April 27.—The latest advices from Cape Girardeau says 55 rebels were killed in the attack yesterday, and over 200 wounded. 75 horses were killed, and there is a prospect of Marmaduke's being cut off.

From Tennessee.

MURFREESBORO, April 27.—General Gordon Granger surprised and captured, at midnight, the Texan Legion, posted near Franklin. The force consisted of nine command officers, 112 men and 300 mules and horses. No loss on our side.

Gen. Paine telegraphs that the force of the rebels, who were about to attack them on the Louisville road, near Frankfort, Ky., were attacked by 150 of our cavalry and routed, losing two killed and two wounded.

Another Military Order against Tritors.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Gen. Curtis has issued an order of similar purport to that of Gen. Burnside, but far more elaborate in definition of the offences enumerated, quoting copiously from the highest military authorities and articles of war.

All officers in this department are strictly enjoined to carry out the provisions of the order.

The British Policy.

NEW-YORK, April 27.—The *Express* learns there are private letters in the city, stating that the policy of the British government is now settled, viz.: to resolutely stop the fitting out of any more privateers or vessels of war in British ports.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The War Department decides to enlist 19,000 to 20,000 discharged and disabled soldiers for garrison duty. This will give us a number of able-bodied tried soldiers for active service who are now stationed at garrison. The President has always disapproved of the cut-off plan of taking Vicksburg, and he is to be thanked for the recent successes in running batteries.

Taken Up.

By the subscriber on the 1st day of Dec., one white cow with small black spots and nearly black head, both ears crooked, eight years old, and one red and white three year old heifer with ears crooked, and having white red belly. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.

Young America, Dec. 1st, 1862.

HENRY SCHLIGHES.

1863.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.

There are periods in the world's history marked by extraordinary and violent crises, sudden as the breaking forth of a volcano, or the bursting away in a moment the landmarks of government. They call out fresh & latent, and give to the old a new direction. It is then that new ideas are born, and new theories developed. Such periods demand fresh judgments, and new men for expediency.

This *Continental* has lately been convulsed by an appearance so sudden and terrible that the relations of man to man and class to each other are rapidly changing, and people look about for landmarks with which to sway the storm and direct the whirlwind. Just as in the storm and stress of life, we do not know what all this is to bring forth; but we do know that great results must flow from such extraordinary commotions.

At such times are so solemn and so important, that it is especially fit that the intellectual force of the country should be called into action. It is a time for great minds to speak their thoughts boldly, and to take position as the advance guard. To this end, there is a special *Independent Magazine*, which shall be open to the first intelligent and independent minds, and to the issues presented, and to be presented to the public in the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

To meet this want, the undersigned have commenced, under the editorial charge of Charles G. Denslow, the publication of a new magazine to be entitled *The Continental Monthly*. It will be a monthly publication, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

To commence, it will be entitled *The Continental Monthly*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Carver*, it will be entitled *The Carverian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *St. Paul*, it will be entitled *The St. Paulian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to the interest, in a tone to way temper by partisanship, or influenced by fear, favor, or the hope of reward; which shall seize and grapple with the main issues, subjects of the most moment, and distract the public from the surface, and which can not be laid aside or neglected.

In *Minneapolis*, it will be entitled *The Minneapolisian*, and will be open to all who are willing to contribute to

LOCAL NEWS.

WHERE WE LIVE.—The St. Paul Press, in clipping from our paper, either calls us the Carver Transcript, or Carver Herald. By a glance at the marginal head of this paper, it will be seen that it is published at Chaska, and is known as The VALLEY HERALD. Chaska is the county seat of Carver County, and Carver is a small village in the same county, about two miles above us, on the river. The distinction is, that Chaska is the Capitol of our County, and the oldest town, but Carver being at the head of low-water navigation, and of the same name of the county, and being confounded with it, is frequently mistaken for Chaska.

RIVER ITEMS.—The Minnesota still retains its downward tendency, and in a few days the rocks above Carver, like so many blockaders, will appear in full force, to shut out further communication with the interior by the large class of boats. A few of the "small craft" will continue to hazard the attempt to run by these submerged boulders, knowing full well that beyond them lies a harvest rich enough to repay them for such hazards as attend steamboat navigation on the Upper Minnesota.

Although every boat passes down laden to the guards with the produce of our soil, the bulk of grain has not been moved, and cannot be except by small boats, unless we are soon favored by heavy rains—the prospect for which is not at all flattering. This is fortunate for the "small fry" of boats, and barring rain sufficient for the crops and the convenience of the people generally, we are glad to know that the "small fish" of our river are not to be swallowed up by the whales of the western waters. It is natural for one's sympathies to run with the weaker "vessel."

ONE HUNDRED OF THEM.—On Thursday evening of this week, per steamer Antelope ("see manifest") at the levee of Chaska, Carver County received another large and healthy stock of agriculturists, direct from across the briny sea, numbering a hundred souls. The most of them have friends already settled here, and it is to their efforts the county is indebted for this large acquisition to her population.

They were mostly Hollanders, and seemed abundantly competent to assist in turning nature's rugged features into a smiling and inviting land of fruitfulness and wealth. The scene enacted by them and their friends here, in greetings and congratulations, after having braved the perils of the sea, escaping the many dangers of modern travel, and again joined their friends and relatives in a land freed from the iron rule of aristocracies, was not without its effect upon "outsiders" who witnessed their demonstrations of joy and thankfulness, with a degree of emulence mingled with sympathy. Many of them were quite Americanized in their appearance, being dressed in the fashions of this country, and, it is said, are not without means to place themselves in a condition better than they ever knew before.

THE DOG LAW.—The first day of May is the last day of grace for all belonging to the canine species, unless they are licensed according to the provisions of a law passed last winter. It is no wonder that war has been declared against that race of the beast creation, when it is unsafe for a man to travel the streets in broad day-light, and scarcely ever makes a tour through town without being assaulted by a furious cur or insulted by a pestiferous little whippet. Especially is it so in this town, and as the most of dogs are a nuisance, even to their owners, and pre-eminently so to those who have none, we hope the law will be rigidly enforced; and, as dogs are thick of law suits, we suggest to the constable or sheriff to drop their subpoenas, and embark in a business where there is more "bark" and better pay—the country being responsible to them at the rate of five cents per head for each "bark" effected by "winked out" by a rifle-ball. Those desiring to continue in existence any favorite "animale" of this rare species, can do so by calling on Mr. J. A. Argent, the Town Clerk, and paying him one dollar, and collaring your "pet" with a little string, or something—anything upon which you can emblazon our name in letters so large that they may read; and then, if you insert the words in a small letter, Barking and biting done on short notice—apply within." In this case every proprietor will have a living business; a traveling, self-supporting, self-judging institution, which the law is bound to protect.

TAKE NOTICE—That C. A. Warner has just returned from market with a good assortment of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, etc., all selected with care, and bought for Cash, during the late gold panic, at prices that defy competition.

ORANGES AND LEMONS
For sale by
C. A. WARNER.

The latest styles of
Ladies', Misses', and Children's HATS,
Trimmed and untrimmed, at
WARNER'S.

R. M. KENNEDY
OF
YOUNG AMERICA,
Carver County..... Minneota

I now receiving and opening the largest and
cheapest stock of goods ever offered in this
market—consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries, Provisions,
Crockery and Stone-ware, Iron,
Nails, Glass, Tinware,
Hardware,
Boots,
Shoes, Hats, Caps,
etc.,
And all other articles usually kept in the
country trade.

All of which he will sell at the smallest possible
living profit, either for Cash or in Exchange
for Country Produce, for which he will
always pay the highest Market Price.
Young America, Sept. 15, 1862.

COME AND SEE.—If any of our patrons are in need of a hat—elegant, tasteful, durable and cheap—or a bonnet, or Misses' hats of the newest styles, either trimmed and "equipped" ready for immediate use, or without; or a summer coat, vest, pants, or dress; patterns of every style of goods; or teas, coffees, sugars, apples (dried) or boots, shoes, tubs, or anything else for yourselves or "any other man," you have but to go where everybody else of taste and judgment resort to find the desired panacea which satisfies the long list of human wants, and fills an aching void, and the holes in your stockings; and, in short, sets you right in the eyes of a scrutinizing public.

We feel rather modest in saying that these things cannot be found elsewhere than at our store, but will venture to assert that Chaska is the place where goods of every variety and shade of color, may be found of as good quality and at lower prices than any where else in the county. We, therefore, invite our friends to the Capitol of the County, and if, in your meanderings through the busy streets, you chance to drop into our store, and are only half inclined to purchase, we will risk the final issue of your visit. Again we say, call and see our new and well assured stock of goods, which we are selling at reduced prices.

COME AT LAST.—We mentioned in a late issue that the church bell which had been shipped from New York, for this place during the month of February, would probably arrive at the opening of navigation. For some cause, unknown to us, it has been delayed, until last evening the Antelope brought it to our village, from whence it was conveyed to the store of W. B. Newcomb. Upon examination we find that its weight is 275 lbs, exclusive of the castings, the whole weighing about 350 lbs. Its strength, volume of sound, and durability are yet to be tested, which, our minister says, he will proceed to do, "providence permitting," on next Lord's Day, and if not then, the following Sabbath, "whether or no." The freight amounted to \$8.50, and together with a few dollars still due on the purchase money, leaves a debt of some fourteen dollars, yet to be liquidated. The friends of the church will doubtless promptly respond to the call for the payment of this debt, as a few cents from each will raise the required amount.

A subscription list is in circulation among the ladies to raise money for the purchase of window-curtains, and about ten dollars are subscribed. This is not half the amount required to furnish such curtains as the ladies desire. In this dilemma, our unpaid but written opinion is that, good paper curtains, hung on good curtain-fixtures, may be purchased with the money already subscribed, which, with care, would serve the church for several years. The ladies, however, will please bear in mind that our opinion costs them nothing, nor have we any desire to dictate. Undoubtedly, curtains of some kind will be purchased, and with the efforts now making, we shall soon be able to say that Chaska affords as neat a house of worship as any town in the Minnesota Valley.

TAKE NOTICE—That C. A. Warner has just returned from market with a good assortment of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, etc., all selected with care, and bought for Cash, during the late gold panic, at prices that defy competition.

ORANGES AND LEMONS
For sale by
C. A. WARNER.

The latest styles of
Ladies', Misses', and Children's HATS,
Trimmed and untrimmed, at
WARNER'S.

R. M. KENNEDY
OF
YOUNG AMERICA,
Carver County..... Minneota

I now receiving and opening the largest and
cheapest stock of goods ever offered in this
market—consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries, Provisions,
Crockery and Stone-ware, Iron,
Nails, Glass, Tinware,
Hardware,
Boots,
Shoes, Hats, Caps,
etc.,
And all other articles usually kept in the
country trade.

All of which he will sell at the smallest possible
living profit, either for Cash or in Exchange
for Country Produce, for which he will
always pay the highest Market Price.
Young America, Sept. 15, 1862.

COME AND SEE.—If any of our patrons are in need of a hat—elegant, tasteful, durable and cheap—or a bonnet, or Misses' hats of the newest styles, either trimmed and "equipped" ready for immediate use, or without; or a summer coat, vest, pants, or dress; patterns of every style of goods; or teas, coffees, sugars, apples (dried) or boots, shoes, tubs, or anything else for yourselves or "any other man," you have but to go where everybody else of taste and judgment resort to find the desired panacea which satisfies the long list of human wants, and fills an aching void, and the holes in your stockings; and, in short, sets you right in the eyes of a scrutinizing public.

We feel rather modest in saying that these things cannot be found elsewhere than at our store, but will venture to assert that Chaska is the place where goods of every variety and shade of color, may be found of as good quality and at lower prices than any where else in the county. We, therefore, invite our friends to the Capitol of the County, and if, in your meanderings through the busy streets, you chance to drop into our store, and are only half inclined to purchase, we will risk the final issue of your visit. Again we say, call and see our new and well assured stock of goods, which we are selling at reduced prices.

ORDERS SHALL HAVE PROMPT ATTENTION
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

March 1, 1863.

1863. HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
now ready at the extensive house of

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
(Successors to Weber, Williams & Yale.)

NO 25, LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,

FOR EARLY SPRING TRADE, much the largest,
best assorted and cheapest stock of

HATS, STRAW GOODS,
CAPS, P.M. LEAF HATS,
PARASOL, WILLOW HOOFS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

To be found West of New York, and especially
in the West, in the various markets from all sections
of the West. Our large stock of hats, caps, &c.,
extensive acquaintance with Manufacturers and
large Cash UTERANCES made in 1862 (before the late
advances) for trade of 1863, enable us to

offer Goods by the Dozen or Package
below present Eastern Values. Merchants will
save money by examining our stock and buying
Early

ORDERS SHALL HAVE PROMPT ATTENTION
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

March 1, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, SPERMATITIS OR SEMINAL VAGINITIS, IMPOTENCE AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE EXTERNAL PHYSICAL DEBILITY AND PREVENTIVE DISEASES, RELIEF AND TREATMENT, IN REPORTS OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 1862. Price \$1.00. Address D. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, NO 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHASKA MARKET.

Flour 55@60 @ 600
Wheat 80 85
Corn 40 45
Oats 40 45
Barley 55 60
Tea 40 45
Beans 150 173
Potatoes 25 25
Salt 4.00
Butter 12 12
Eggs 8 8
Strawberries 150 173
Oats, dry 19 12
Doe, green 5 6

State of Minnesota, County of Carver, 1

County of Carver, To Probate Court.

To Probate Court, To

TAX SALE.

Treasurer's Return of Delinquent Lands and Lots in the County of Carver, State of Minnesota, for the Year 1862.

Camden. 73 acres assessed to

Albert K. Hiles \$24

assessed to Michel

Schlesinger \$24

new qr sec 4

new qr sec 5

new qr sec 6

new qr sec 7

new qr sec 8

new qr sec 9

new qr sec 10

new qr sec 11

new qr sec 12

new qr sec 13

new qr sec 14

new qr sec 15

new qr sec 16

new qr sec 17

new qr sec 18

new qr sec 19

new qr sec 20

new qr sec 21

new qr sec 22

new qr sec 23

new qr sec 24

new qr sec 25

new qr sec 26

new qr sec 27

new qr sec 28

new qr sec 29

new qr sec 30

new qr sec 31

new qr sec 32

new qr sec 33

new qr sec 34

new qr sec 35

new qr sec 36

new qr sec 37

new qr sec 38

new qr sec 39

new qr sec 40

new qr sec 41

new qr sec 42

new qr sec 43

new qr sec 44

new qr sec 45

new qr sec 46

new qr sec 47

new qr sec 48

new qr sec 49

new qr sec 50

new qr sec 51

new qr sec 52

new qr sec 53

new qr sec 54

new qr sec 55

new qr sec 56

new qr sec 57

new qr sec 58

new qr sec 59

new qr sec 60

new qr sec 61

new qr sec 62

new qr sec 63

new qr sec 64

new qr sec 65

new qr sec 66

new qr sec 67

new qr sec 68

new qr sec 69

new qr sec 70

new qr sec 71

new qr sec 72

new qr sec 73

new qr sec 74

new qr sec 75

new qr sec 76

new qr sec 77

new qr sec 78

new qr sec 79

new qr sec 80

new qr sec 81

new qr sec 82

new qr sec 83

new qr sec 84

new qr sec 85

new qr sec 86

new qr sec 87

new qr sec 88

new qr sec 89

new qr sec 90

new qr sec 91

new qr sec 92

new qr sec 93

new qr sec 94

new qr sec 95

new qr sec 96

new qr sec 97

new qr sec 98

new qr sec 99

new qr sec 100

new qr sec 101

new qr sec 102

new qr sec 103

new qr sec 104

new qr sec 105

new qr sec 106

new qr sec 107

new qr sec 108

new qr sec 109

new qr sec 110

new qr sec 111

new qr sec 112

new qr sec 113

new qr sec 114

new qr sec 115

new qr sec 116

new qr sec 117

new qr sec 118

new qr sec 119

new qr sec 120

new qr sec 121

new qr sec 122

new qr sec 123

new qr sec 124

new qr sec 125

new qr sec 126

new qr sec 127

new qr sec 128

new qr sec 129

new qr sec 130

new qr sec 131

new qr sec 132

new qr sec 133

new qr sec 134

new qr sec 135

new qr sec 136

new qr sec 137

new qr sec 138

new qr sec 139

new qr sec 140

new qr sec 141

new qr sec 142

new qr sec 143

new qr sec 144

new qr sec 145

new qr sec 146

new qr sec 147

new qr sec 148

new qr sec 149

new qr sec 150

new qr sec 151

new qr sec 152

new qr sec 153

new qr sec 154

new qr sec 155

new qr sec 156

new qr sec 157

new qr sec 158

new qr sec 159

new qr sec 160

new qr sec 161

new qr sec 162

new qr sec 163

new qr sec 164

new qr sec 165

new qr sec 166

new qr sec 167

new qr sec 168

new qr sec 169

new qr sec 170

new qr sec 171

new qr sec 172

new qr sec 173

new qr sec 174

new qr sec 175

new qr sec 176

new qr sec 177

new qr sec 178

new qr sec 179

new qr sec 180

new qr sec 181

new qr sec 182

new qr sec 183

MISSING ISSUE

Date: May 9 1863

The Valley Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT
CHASKA - - - Minnesota.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| One year | \$1 50 |
| 6 months | 80 |
| 3 months | 50 |
| | |
| RAWS OF ADVERTISING: | |
| 1 Square (10 lines or less) one time | 75 |
| each subsequent insertion | 50 |
| One-half " " " | 25 |
| Half " " " | 20 |
| Fourth " " " | 10 |
| Business cards not over 5 lines | 5 |
| over 5 lines and under 10 | 7 |
| over 10 lines and under 15 | 10 |
| over 15 lines and under 20 | 15 |
| over 20 lines and under 25 | 20 |
| over 25 lines and under 30 | 25 |
| over 30 lines and under 35 | 30 |
| over 35 lines and under 40 | 35 |
| over 40 lines and under 45 | 40 |
| over 45 lines and under 50 | 45 |
| over 50 lines and under 55 | 50 |
| over 55 lines and under 60 | 55 |
| over 60 lines and under 65 | 60 |
| over 65 lines and under 70 | 65 |
| over 70 lines and under 75 | 70 |
| over 75 lines and under 80 | 75 |
| over 80 lines and under 85 | 80 |
| over 85 lines and under 90 | 85 |
| over 90 lines and under 95 | 90 |
| over 95 lines and under 100 | 95 |
| over 100 lines and under 105 | 100 |
| over 105 lines and under 110 | 105 |
| over 110 lines and under 115 | 110 |
| over 115 lines and under 120 | 115 |
| over 120 lines and under 125 | 120 |
| over 125 lines and under 130 | 125 |
| over 130 lines and under 135 | 130 |
| over 135 lines and under 140 | 135 |
| over 140 lines and under 145 | 140 |
| over 145 lines and under 150 | 145 |
| over 150 lines and under 155 | 150 |
| over 155 lines and under 160 | 155 |
| over 160 lines and under 165 | 160 |
| over 165 lines and under 170 | 165 |
| over 170 lines and under 175 | 170 |
| over 175 lines and under 180 | 175 |
| over 180 lines and under 185 | 180 |
| over 185 lines and under 190 | 185 |
| over 190 lines and under 195 | 190 |
| over 195 lines and under 200 | 195 |
| over 200 lines and under 205 | 200 |
| over 205 lines and under 210 | 205 |
| over 210 lines and under 215 | 210 |
| over 215 lines and under 220 | 215 |
| over 220 lines and under 225 | 220 |
| over 225 lines and under 230 | 225 |
| over 230 lines and under 235 | 230 |
| over 235 lines and under 240 | 235 |
| over 240 lines and under 245 | 240 |
| over 245 lines and under 250 | 245 |
| over 250 lines and under 255 | 250 |
| over 255 lines and under 260 | 255 |
| over 260 lines and under 265 | 260 |
| over 265 lines and under 270 | 265 |
| over 270 lines and under 275 | 270 |
| over 275 lines and under 280 | 275 |
| over 280 lines and under 285 | 280 |
| over 285 lines and under 290 | 285 |
| over 290 lines and under 295 | 290 |
| over 295 lines and under 300 | 295 |
| over 300 lines and under 305 | 300 |
| over 305 lines and under 310 | 305 |
| over 310 lines and under 315 | 310 |
| over 315 lines and under 320 | 315 |
| over 320 lines and under 325 | 320 |
| over 325 lines and under 330 | 325 |
| over 330 lines and under 335 | 330 |
| over 335 lines and under 340 | 335 |
| over 340 lines and under 345 | 340 |
| over 345 lines and under 350 | 345 |
| over 350 lines and under 355 | 350 |
| over 355 lines and under 360 | 355 |
| over 360 lines and under 365 | 360 |
| over 365 lines and under 370 | 365 |
| over 370 lines and under 375 | 370 |
| over 375 lines and under 380 | 375 |
| over 380 lines and under 385 | 380 |
| over 385 lines and under 390 | 385 |
| over 390 lines and under 395 | 390 |
| over 395 lines and under 400 | 395 |
| over 400 lines and under 405 | 400 |
| over 405 lines and under 410 | 405 |
| over 410 lines and under 415 | 410 |
| over 415 lines and under 420 | 415 |
| over 420 lines and under 425 | 420 |
| over 425 lines and under 430 | 425 |
| over 430 lines and under 435 | 430 |
| over 435 lines and under 440 | 435 |
| over 440 lines and under 445 | 440 |
| over 445 lines and under 450 | 445 |
| over 450 lines and under 455 | 450 |
| over 455 lines and under 460 | 455 |
| over 460 lines and under 465 | 460 |
| over 465 lines and under 470 | 465 |
| over 470 lines and under 475 | 470 |
| over 475 lines and under 480 | 475 |
| over 480 lines and under 485 | 480 |
| over 485 lines and under 490 | 485 |
| over 490 lines and under 495 | 490 |
| over 495 lines and under 500 | 495 |
| over 500 lines and under 505 | 500 |
| over 505 lines and under 510 | 505 |
| over 510 lines and under 515 | 510 |
| over 515 lines and under 520 | 515 |
| over 520 lines and under 525 | 520 |
| over 525 lines and under 530 | 525 |
| over 530 lines and under 535 | 530 |
| over 535 lines and under 540 | 535 |
| over 540 lines and under 545 | 540 |
| over 545 lines and under 550 | 545 |
| over 550 lines and under 555 | 550 |
| over 555 lines and under 560 | 555 |
| over 560 lines and under 565 | 560 |
| over 565 lines and under 570 | 565 |
| over 570 lines and under 575 | 570 |
| over 575 lines and under 580 | 575 |
| over 580 lines and under 585 | 580 |
| over 585 lines and under 590 | 585 |
| over 590 lines and under 595 | 590 |
| over 595 lines and under 600 | 595 |
| over 600 lines and under 605 | 600 |
| over 605 lines and under 610 | 605 |
| over 610 lines and under 615 | 610 |
| over 615 lines and under 620 | 615 |
| over 620 lines and under 625 | 620 |
| over 625 lines and under 630 | 625 |
| over 630 lines and under 635 | 630 |
| over 635 lines and under 640 | 635 |
| over 640 lines and under 645 | 640 |
| over 645 lines and under 650 | 645 |
| over 650 lines and under 655 | 650 |
| over 655 lines and under 660 | 655 |
| over 660 lines and under 665 | 660 |
| over 665 lines and under 670 | 665 |
| over 670 lines and under 675 | 670 |
| over 675 lines and under 680 | 675 |
| over 680 lines and under 685 | 680 |
| over 685 lines and under 690 | 685 |
| over 690 lines and under 695 | 690 |
| over 695 lines and under 700 | 695 |
| over 700 lines and under 705 | 700 |
| over 705 lines and under 710 | 705 |
| over 710 lines and under 715 | 710 |
| over 715 lines and under 720 | 715 |
| over 720 lines and under 725 | 720 |
| over 725 lines and under 730 | 725 |
| over 730 lines and under 735 | 730 |
| over 735 lines and under 740 | 735 |
| over 740 lines and under 745 | 740 |
| over 745 lines and under 750 | 745 |
| over 750 lines and under 755 | 750 |
| over 755 lines and under 760 | 755 |
| over 760 lines and under 765 | 760 |
| over 765 lines and under 770 | 765 |
| over 770 lines and under 775 | 770 |
| over 775 lines and under 780 | 775 |
| over 780 lines and under 785 | 780 |
| over 785 lines and under 790 | 785 |
| over 790 lines and under 795 | 790 |
| over 795 lines and under 800 | 795 |
| over 800 lines and under 805 | 800 |
| over 805 lines and under 810 | 805 |
| over 810 lines and under 815 | 810 |
| over 815 lines and under 820 | 815 |
| over 820 lines and under 825 | 820 |
| over 825 lines and under 830 | 825 |
| over 830 lines and under 835 | 830 |
| over 835 lines and under 840 | 835 |
| over 840 lines and under 845 | 840 |
| over 845 lines and under 850 | 845 |
| over 850 lines and under 855 | 850 |
| over 855 lines and under 860 | 855 |
| over 860 lines and under 865 | 860 |
| over 865 lines and under 870 | 865 |
| over 870 lines and under 875 | 870 |
| over 875 lines and under 880 | 875 |
| over 880 lines and under 885 | 880 |
| over 885 lines and under 890 | 885 |
| over 890 lines and under 895 | 890 |
| over 895 lines and under 900 | 895 |
| over 900 lines and under 905 | 900 |
| over 905 lines and under 910 | 905 |
| over 910 lines and under 915 | 910 |
| over 915 lines and under 920 | 915 |
| over 920 lines and under 925 | 920 |
| over 925 lines and under 930 | 925 |
| over 930 lines and under 935 | 930 |
| over 935 lines and under 940 | 935 |
| over 940 lines and under 945 | 940 |
| over 945 lines and under 950 | 945 |
| over 950 lines and under 955 | 950 |
| over 955 lines and under 960 | 955 |
| over 960 lines and under 965 | 960 |
| over 965 lines and under 970 | 965 |
| over 970 lines and under 975 | 970 |
| over 975 lines and under 980 | 975 |
| over 980 lines and under 985 | 980 |
| over 985 lines and under 990 | 985 |
| over 990 lines and under 995 | 990 |
| over 995 lines and under 1000 | 995 |

The Valley Herald.

The Constitution as it is, The Union as it ought to be.

TERMS, \$1.50
PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

NO. 37

G. KRAYENBUEHL,
Clerk of the District court, and Register of
Deeds for Carver County, Chaska, Minn.

M. H. CHITTENDEN,
Attorney at Law.

St. Paul, Minn.

JAMES DELAMETER,
Justice of the Peace, Chaska, Minnesota.

JOE WOOD!

Of all kinds, neatly executed, at this office.

CHASKA BREWERY.
Fritz & Ulmer, proprietors. Cash paid for Bar-

JOHN A. DUNKELFEE.
Dealer in Wood and hoop poles, Chaska, Minn.

WOOD! WOOD!!

The highest price in cash paid for wood by Chas-

Wilson, Chaska, Minn.

HENRY YOUNG.
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors

Chaska, Minnesota.

FRANK MESLER,
Blacksmith, Shoeing done at short notice.

JOHN SCHWARTZ,
MERCHANT TAILOR, Holmes Street, Chaska, Minn.

WACONIA HOUSE.
H. BERREAU, Proprietor, Waconia, Carver County.

CARVER HOUSE.
I. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietor, Corner of Broad-

way and Third Streets, Carver, Minn.

BATES HOUSE.
J. W. BATES, Proprietor, Far, good and

charges moderate, Glencoe, Minn.

FRED. GREINER,
Sheriff of Carver County, Office in the court-

house, Chaska, Minnesota.

JOHN NEINSENGER,
Butcher, Dealer in Fresh and salt meats, Ge-

nerous, etc., etc., Chaska, Minn.

MATTHIAS GOET

The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor

CHASKA, MINN., MAY 16, 1863.

The Situation.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.—Since our issue of last week, though in reality no very important event has taken place, the whole country has been electrified with the astounding fallacy, though uttered as a fact, that the Rebel Capitol had fallen into the hands of the Federal forces, and that Hooker had again re-crossed the Rappahannock, and was rapidly pursuing a fleeing and demoralized enemy. Such news was a sweet morsel to all loyalists, who were rolling it under their tongues and were about to swallow it as a confirmed fact, when the telegraph, true to its contradictory instincts, informed them that it was merely a "goak."

Up to the time of to press we have been regaled with news of "rumors of wars," but can gain no satisfactory evidence of what is transpiring in Hooker's department. In attempting to extract the essence of the telegrams of the week, we find the result highly satisfactory in leaving us just where we were at the beginning of the week. In short, we know nothing at all, but can only conjecture. First, that Richmond was taken by surprise, because our troops did not possess the city when it was within their easy grasp; that Hooker has re-crossed the Rappahannock, but it was to the north side, and it is fair to conclude, taking the antecedents of that army as a guide—that it will remain there until the rebels recover entirely from the effects of the late battle, and restore communications cut off by Stoneman; that Gen. Stoneman's cavalry raid was not "much of a shower" after all—not enough to influence the rise of rivers or deprecate the market for gold or cotton. We confess that the "stirring events" of which we have heard so much, may have stirred our patience into impatience; but we have failed to see wherein it has stirred up discomfiture to our enemies or cooled off their ardor and determination to hold out against the constituted authorities of our Government.

The Curse Removed.

From the St. Paul Press.

The great event has happened. What St. Patrick did for the snakes in Ireland and by the way the large number of Irish Copperheads in this country justifies the inference that the snakes were not killed on that occasion but banished to "Ameriky"—what St. Patrick, we say, did for the snakes in Ireland the Government has at last done for the Indians in Minnesota. They had sowed and they have reaped a whirlwind which has swept them, root and branch, from the soil they have desecrated. At the beginning of last August ten thousand Indians, Sioux and Winnebagos, roamed over and infested the Southwestern districts, a constant source of alarm and vexation to the inhabitants of our whole frontier, while they held as their own some of the finest tract of land in the State.

Now, an Indian lodge is to be found between the Iowa line and the Otter Tail River, except a few stragglers who will very soon be compelled to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors. Except the Red River Valley, which will be the next, and we presume an early subject of governmental attention, the entire agricultural area of the State is now practically clear of Indians, and in three or four weeks from this time will be as secure to settlement as the neighborhood of St. Paul. For this happy deliverance which, in its material aspects alone, is worth millions of dollars to our State, we have, however, paid a very dear price.

Over five hundred men, women, and children, stricken down in one awful holocaust of blood and fire, is the sacrifice we have paid to civil authorities for the removal of this curse from our midst. The terrible calamity of last August, which, at the moment, seemed to threaten and engulf the whole future of our State, has thus proved in its consequences a priceless blessing, and from the jaws of that dire disaster we have plucked a pearl, which all the wealth and influence of the State, during many years of peaceful prosperity, could not have purchased.

Among the benefits conferred, not the least important is the opening of the rich and valuable reservations of the Winnebagos and Sioux to settlement.

The Winnebago reservation is especially valuable from its situation in the heart of one of our richest, and most beautiful districts, of which it is the richest and most beautiful portion. It is the apple of gold in the picture of silver, and by what streak of madness or stupidity it was ever set apart as the residence of these lazy, and lousy red devils, passes comprehension. All that we now

about it is that the responsibility lies somewhere between H. M. Rice and W. A. Gorman, and the deed was done, if we remember rightly, in 1851, when the protests of the then rapidly growing population of the country left no excuse for the consummation of so enormous a wrong.

The Winnebago reservation is situated mainly in Blue Earth county, but extends into Waseca on its eastern borders. Its north line is within three miles of Mankato. The whole tract contains 207,360 acres. It is traversed by four fine streams, the Blue Earth and its tributaries, the Maple, Cobb, and LeSueur, whose wooded borders divide the landscape in alternate belts of wood and prairie. The soil is perhaps the richest in the State. The western half of the reservation was set apart by a treaty in 1859 for the payment of debts contracted by the Indians. By an advertisement in our columns, it is seen that a portion of this tract is offered for sale. The rest is to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on condition of settlement.

The Sioux reservation contains 710,400 acres extending in a parallelogram along the south side of the Minnesota river above Fort Ridgely. No steps have yet been taken for the sale of these lands.

Removal of the Winnebago Indians.

WINNESHEEK REFRACTORY AND DON'T COME TO TIME.

Mankato, May 10. The removal of Winnebagoes has begun in good earnest. Yesterday was a busy day here in this line. About 1,000 Indians had come in, and were waiting for transportation to their new reservation in Dakota Territory. Their appearance was pitiful or repulsive, according to the standpoint occupied by the observer. A very few were cheerful and apparently willing to go; but most of them were sad and heavy, if not broken-hearted. But few tears were shed, however, on their behalf. That is played out in this community. At an early hour the Bolian commenced loading with the interesting and precious cargo, thus awaiting shipment. At an early hour in the morning and by noon she was ready to proceed on her, to us, most glorious mission. At a later hour the Pomeroy also commenced loading, and was soon ready to accompany the Bolian. The manifest of these boats on this trip, would, no doubt, be a mine of wealth to a properly constituted committee on things lost upon earth. I can only report that it consisted of 755 Indians, half-breeds, a variety of dogs, cats, etc., and a large amount of Indian civilization.

To-day the favorite came up and received a cargo of like character, but for want of material did not full load. She takes down only 338 Indians.

The remainder of the tribe, under the leadership of Winnesheek, are refractory, and refuse to come in. The agent, Major Balcomb, has used every opportunity to influence them to submit peacefully to the removal, but thus far his efforts have been without success. It is very evident that he has little or no influence over Winnesheek and his followers. Their sympathies are with the Sioux, and here or elsewhere will need close watching. Hopes are entertained that they will yet decide to come in, and quietly follow their new home. Be this, however, as it may, whenever Col. Miller is ordered to bring them in it will be done, and well done.

Here I take the opportunity to correct an error in my last despatch. The Sioux scouts were not killed by Winnesheek's band, but by Little Priest and his men.

The scouts, when discovered, were making their way to Winnesheek's camp, where they would undoubtedly have received a friendly reception.

All is quiet in the border settlements south of the Minnesota and west of the Blue Earth.

The Indian Murders Near Pomme de Terre.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND FULL PARTICULARS.

From the St. Paul Press, 13th.

Gen. Sibley received an official despatch from Capt. McLarty yesterday, who is stationed at Pomme de Terre, giving fuller particulars of the recent murders in that vicinity than have yet been made public. The report is dated on the 4th inst., and states that on Saturday morning, two days previous, Corporal Zenias Blackman and private Adam H. Hair left the stockade and started toward Pomme de Terre River in search of goose eggs. About 8 o'clock, an hour after their departure, three shots were heard in the direction in which they had taken, and a search being instituted, their bodies were soon found.

Blackman was shot through the heart, the ball passing out through the right shoulder. He was also shot in the lower part of the body, and two arrows were found sticking in his breast.

Hair was killed by a charge of buckshot, which lodged in his breast, and one arrow remained in his body. Two more arrows were found near by, making five in all, and it is inferred that the arrows indicate the number of Indians engaged in the murders.

On the same morning a soldier named Comfort B. Ludington, and a citizen named Foot, started from Pomme de Terre,

with eight head of cattle, for Fort Abercrombie. They encamped for the night, and were shot while asleep. Ludington was shot in the left breast, the ball passing through his body, and also in the back with buck-shot. A bayonet was left thrust into his breast. Foot was shot through the head.

A squad of soldiers were sent out from Pomme de Terre and the bodies were secured. The cattle were undisturbed except that two of them were wounded with arrows. They were all driven back to the stockade.

Winnebagos Moving.

A Day in Their Encampment.

DANCING ROUND SIOUX SCALPS.

INCIDENTS AND SCENES, &c., &c.

Ten bands of Indians arrived from Mankato on Monday night, and we found them encamped on the flat below the Fort, near the original Sioux encampment. Some of them luxuriated in Sibley and other styles of canvas tents, but the most part they dwelt in houses made with hands composed of rush matting laid upon poles. These band numbered in the aggregate seven hundred, and have for chiefs—

Little de-Cora, Little Hill, Young Prophet, Good Thunder, Whirling Tail, Young French, Old Good Heart, Little Carman, Old Kano, Old Rogue.

Being but temporarily encamped they to some extent resembled the moving of white folks, having their equipments mixed up rather miscellaneous, even for Indians. They however made themselves as much at home in their equipments and sports as if they had always inhabited their present location, and they scarcely noticed the arrival of the boat load to their new reservation.

THEIR APPEARANCE.

Their looks indicated anything but "good Indians" that we read about in missionary works, and it is probable that Satan would not have great difficulty in selecting and officering at least a full company, who would be admirably adapted for his body guard. It is very charming indeed to read in Hiawatha verse of the "noble Indian," but we acquit Longfellow of any intention to personify the Winnebagos. He must have alluded to some tribe now extinct, as that class of Indians don't room in this region at present. The only nobility we could discover consisted of half-dressed bodies with ugly, deilish faces, hideously daubed with paint.

EMPLOYMENTS AND SPORTS.

As usual, the squaws were occupied with housework, washing, cooking, &c., while the men and boys participated in various kinds of amusements, a large number being industriously engaged in doing nothing. The "moccasin game," as it is called, was their favorite sport, though occasionally a deck of cards would be called into requisition to while away the hours. We saw the most of the devotional exercises for which the Sioux are so celebrated, and fear that they were not able to bring their religion away from the reservation. As Winnesheek still remains in defiance at Lake Elysian, it is possible that it may have been lost in that region and will be brought down with them.

We understand from reliable authorities that a large number of prisoners captured in the late battle, are both willing and anxious to take the oath of allegiance. They say they see nothing but starvation staring them in the face if they return, and that it will be folly to prolong the present struggle. They have been surprised at the small number of wounded that have been brought to this city, the whole amounting to not more than 1,200.

This is accounted for by the fact that we have a large number of hospitals at Potomac Creek, and most of the wounded, especially the desperate cases, have been accommodated there. No less than five corps have hospitals there, all of which are filled. Everything necessary for the comfort of sufferers has been done, and surgeons and nurses are unremitting in their attentions.

It is a remarkable fact never before seen in any Potomac fight, that during the movement, both to Chancellorsville and returning, very little straggling was noticeable. So well were regulations to prevent this carried out, that officers affirm that there were not 100 men out of the ranks during the whole marching. The men marched with great alacrity and bore cheerful countenances, never flinching at the greatest peril, and never grumbling at work set before them.

Hooker's arrangements for all emergencies were not only admirable, but perfect, and showed that the present Commander of the Army of the Potomac has effectually removed from that army that which has been the curse heretofore in all our military departments.

THE SCALP DANCE.

During the forenoon they participated in one of their grand scalp dances, forming a circle about the scalping, the men beating upon drums and sticks while the squaws carried the scalps and other relics and all shouted and sung their wild war advances as they moved in the "misty maze of the dance." This continued for an hour and a half with unabated vigor, when there was a temporary cessation.

The fiendish hilarity which pervaded these dances showed in true light the Indian character.

PACKING UP.

At 4 p.m. the order to pack up was given and then there was a scattering. The squaws and children folded their tents like the Arab or some other man and packing up their household gods, carried them on board while the braves sat smoking and laughing. This occupied nearly two hours when they were taken on board and counted as they walked the stage. Dogs and cats comprised no small part of the baggage, and in many cases, the papoosees carried them upon their backs as the squaws carry the children.

Two of the women were nearly white, and one of them is the wife of a French-

man who is in the army. They were favored with accommodations suitable to their complexion. The Indians proper were located on the boiler deck, with the privilege of occupying out doors on the hurricane deck.

A PHENOMENA.

As the Indians were packing up we noticed a blanket lying on the ground which seemed to have been overlooked. The blanket, however, soon gave indications of life, and after three or four kicks, roll and a tumble, a papoose made its bewildered appearance, a string of beads around its neck constituting its summer costume. A squaw soon discovered that she had lost something which very much resembled the phenomena, and it was accordingly provided for.

THE MEN IN CHARGE.

The removal of the Indians is superintended by Major Hatch, who has taken pains to have it done in a suitable manner. Ample supplies for their journey were provided by Mr. C. K. Winnie, and from the quantity of bread, meat, and other stores taken on board, there is no fear of their suffering. Marshal Cleveland will accompany this boat load to their new reservation.

FROM THE POTOMAC.

Washington, May 8.

A confidential despatch from Lee to the rebel President, captured by Stoneman, claims a great victory, but adds that his loss is terrific.

The officers returned from Richmond saw two divisions of Longstreet's force coming up the river.

The President and Gen. Halleck went down on Wednesday evening on a special boat to Aquia Creek, where they took the cars for Falmouth. They met with a most enthusiastic reception from the whole army. The party visited the hospitals and paid particular attention to our wounded.

They were in consultation with Hooker all day yesterday. At the time of our recrossing the Rappahannock, a large number of Virginia refugees availed themselves of the opportunity of coming with our troops. Among the number was a lady who stated that she had been in the rebel lines for some time.

The rebels had the flower of their army at Fredericksburg, and every regiment not able to make a long march or endure much fatigue was sent to subordinate posts, and placed as garrisons in the Forts on James river, so that the best troops the rebel Confederacy could muster were at Hooker's front. The immense loss they sustained will send a wail from one end of the South to the other.

We understand from reliable authorities that a large number of prisoners captured in the late battle, are both willing and anxious to take the oath of allegiance. They say they see nothing but starvation staring them in the face if they return, and that it will be folly to prolong the present struggle. They have been surprised at the small number of wounded that have been brought to this city, the whole amounting to not more than 1,200.

This is accounted for by the fact that we have a large number of hospitals at Potomac Creek, and most of the wounded, especially the desperate cases, have been accommodated there. No less than five corps have hospitals there, all of which are filled. Everything necessary for the comfort of sufferers has been done, and surgeons and nurses are unremitting in their attentions.

It is a remarkable fact never before seen in any Potomac fight, that during the movement, both to Chancellorsville and returning, very little straggling was noticeable. So well were regulations to prevent this carried out, that officers affirm that there were not 100 men out of the ranks during the whole marching. The men marched with great alacrity and bore cheerful countenances, never flinching at the greatest peril, and never grumbling at work set before them.

Hooker's arrangements for all emergencies were not only admirable, but perfect, and showed that the present Commander of the Army of the Potomac has effectually removed from that army that which has been the curse heretofore in all our military departments.

FROM MEXICO.

New York, May 14.

Advices from Puebla via Havana to April 21st have been received.

The French were repulsed on the 13th in an attack on the convents of St. Augustine, Carmen, and Merced.

On the 14th a battle occurred at Alvarado, between part of Comonfort's forces and the French. Both parties claim success, but the chief design of Comonfort to dislodge the French was not attained.

Reports reached Vera Cruz, April 29, that the French were driven from Fort St. Javier and Hill San Juan, to their former position at Amecameca. French accounts disagree with this, and report the capture of the Church of Carmen on the 19th.

A general review of the situation shows little change since the first of April.

—Tennyson says that every sea is full of life. He should have excepted the Dead Sea.

From Hooker's Army.

New York, May 14.

The *Tribune* has direct advices from the Army to Tuesday.

All reports of movements since Hooker crossed the north side of the Rappahannock are unfounded.

The troops are in good spirits, though some disappointment exists among ranks and file at the retreat, but no demoralization.

Stoneman's raid has been avenged. The Richmond and Fredericksburg road is still being repaired.

Our losses exceed 17,000 men, while Lee is said to admit a loss of 18,000.

Gen. Stoneman is at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. Col. Kilpatrick has received orders to report there.

Gen. Lee has detained all nurses and surgeons who accompanied ambulance trains across the fords, and has also placed guns in position at Banks' and United States fords, from which it is supposed that he intends to assume the offensive, and cross the river and attack our forces. It is quite certain that Gen. Hooker has ordered a portion of his army to recross the Rappahannock.

Some days ago, as previously stated, in accordance with a plan framed before, he commenced his retreat, but the plan was not approved by Gen. Halleck, who therefore countermanded it. Hence the conflict in the reports concerning the recrossing of the river by Gen. Hooker.

Gen. Butterfield has said that a movement cannot be made for some time.

It seems not unlikely that Gen. Halleck contemplated assuming the command.

From Grant's Army.

Cairo, May 8.

[Special to St. Paul Press.]

—The rebels have been driven from

TAX SALE.

Treasurer's Return of Delinquent Lands and Lots in the County of Carver, State of Minnesota, for the Year 1862.

Camden. 73 acres assessed to

Town 116, Range 26. Albert K. Miller's 24

acres in the ne qr sec 3

assessed to Michael Schleitnagel's 24

acres in the nw qr sec 5

nh se qr sec 24

sh ne qr sec 26

sec 5. sh ne qr sec 26

ne qr sec 5. sh ne qr sec 26

ne qr sec 8. sec 26

ne qr sec 10. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 11. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 12. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 13. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 14. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 15. 1.93 acres lot 2 260

sh ne qr sec 16. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 17. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 18. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 19. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 20. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 21. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 22. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 23. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 24. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 25. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 26. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 27. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 28. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 29. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 30. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 31. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 32. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 33. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 34. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 35. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 36. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 37. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 38. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 39. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 40. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 41. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 42. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 43. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 44. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 45. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 46. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 47. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 48. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 49. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 50. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 51. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 52. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 53. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 54. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 55. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 56. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 57. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 58. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 59. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 60. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 61. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 62. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 63. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 64. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 65. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 66. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 67. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 68. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 69. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 70. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 71. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 72. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 73. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 74. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 75. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 76. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 77. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 78. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 79. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 80. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 81. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 82. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 83. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 84. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 85. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 86. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 87. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 88. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 89. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 90. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 91. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 92. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 93. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 94. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 95. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 96. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 97. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 98. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 99. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 100. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 101. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 102. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 103. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 104. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 105. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 106. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 107. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 108. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 109. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 110. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 111. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 112. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 113. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 114. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 115. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 116. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 117. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 118. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 119. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 120. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 121. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 122. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 123. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 124. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 125. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 126. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 127. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 128. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 129. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 130. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 131. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 132. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 133. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 134. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 135. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 136. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 137. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 138. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 139. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 140. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 141. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 142. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 143. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 144. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 145. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 146. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 147. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 148. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 149. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 150. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 151. sh ne qr sec 26

sh ne qr sec 152. sh ne qr sec 26

The Valley Herald.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT
CHASKA - - - Minnesota.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One year \$1 50
6 months 60
3 months 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
1 square (10 lines or less one time) \$ 75
each subsequent insertion 40
One column one year 90 00
Half column 60 00
Fourth " " 20 00
Business card not over 5 lines 7 00
over 5 lines and under 10 7 00
over 10 lines and under 15 10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. B. GRISWOLD.

Attorney at Law.

Having perfected arrangements with parties in Washington for the prosecution of war claims, I am prepared with full instructions, and blanks to prepare and forward for adjustment and payment, all claims of Bounty, Arrears, and Pensions, as well as claims for property destroyed or appropriated by the Government.

Also take up for Non Residents.

Chaska, Minn., Sept. 23d, 1862.

J. A. SARGENT.

Attorney at Law.

Having perfected arrangements with parties in Washington for the prosecution of war claims, I am prepared with full instructions, and blanks to prepare and forward for adjustment and payment, all claims of Bounty, Arrears, and Pensions, as well as claims for property destroyed or appropriated by the Government.

Chaska, Carver County Minnesota.

BASLER HOUSE.

CHRIST. EDERT, - - - Proprietor.

1st St., Chaska, Minn.

The traveling public will find this house well furnished and convenient. The proprietor has reduced his rates to suit the times. No pains will be spared to make all, who favor him with a call, comfortable.

A good Stable attached to the House.

Chaska, Minnesota, September 4th, 1862.

C. EDERT.

[LATE SWANWICK & DUFFY.]

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Of every description;

STOVES, TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE

— AND —

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TOOLS,

General Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 1, Holmes Street, SHAKOPEE, — MINN.

D. L. HOW.

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.

DEALER IN

DUGS, Medicines, Oils, Glass, Paints, Var- nishes, Brushes, in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Of every description;

BLAISTERING,

Lewis Wolff,

BLACK SMITH

— AND —

Plow Manufacturer

Chaska Minnesota.

NORTHWESTERN

Saddle, Harness

— AND —

TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

EDGERTON'S BLOCK,

Next door to the Bank.

Third Street,

ST. PAUL, Minn.

[32] L. B. LOYE.

M. N. KELLOGG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ORANGES & LEMONS

Bird Cages and Willow Ware

CONFECTONARIES,

Toys and Fancy Goods of Every Description

Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Union Hotel.

YOUNG AMERICA, MINNESOTA.

The proprietor of the above named Hotel takes

pleasure in assuring his sincere thanks to his

friends and customers for their patronage

so liberally extended to him, and hopes by strict

attention to their wants to merit a continuance

of the same.

JAMES SLOCUM, JR.

ST. PAUL HOUSE.

J. EDERT, Proprietor, Shakopee, Minnesota.

Tables supplied with the most marketable

prizes in accordance with the time.

Good stabling and water for teams.

CHASKA HOUSE.

Frederick Meekins, proprietor, charges moderate.

Fees 10 cents every day. Good stabling attached

to the house. Walnut Street, Chaska, Minn.

The Valley Herald.

The Constitution as it is, The Union as it ought to be.

TERMS. \$1 50
PER ANNUM.

C. A. WARNER,

PROPRIETOR.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

NO. 38.

VOL. 1.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.

There are periods in the world's history marked by uncommon and violent crises, through which the breaking forth of a vast, no, or the bursting of a storm on the ocean. These crises sweep away in a moment the foundations of society. They are the great trials of man, and give to the other a new direction. It is then that new forces are born. Genius develops. Such periods demand fresh experiments, and new men of experimenters.

This continent has lately been convulsed by an uprising of men and women, that the relations of all kinds, nearly extanted at this office.

JOHN WOKE!

Of all kinds, nearly extanted at this office.

CHASKA BREWERY.

Fritz & Ulmer, proprietors. Cash paid for Barley.

JOHN A. BUNKLE.

Dealer in Wool and hoop poles. Chaska, Minn.

BAVARIAN HOUSE.

Paul Metzger, Proprietor, Walnut Street, Chaska, Minn.

WOOD! WOOD!

The highest price in cash paid for wood by Chas. Wilson, Chaska, Minn.

HENRY YOUNG.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors Chaska, Minn.

FRANK E. ELSER.

Blacksmith, Shoeing done at short notice. Chaska, Minn.

JOHN SCHWARTZ.

Merchandise Tailor, Holmes Street, Chaska, Minn.

WACONIA HOUSE.

H. BERRIAU, Proprietor, Waconia, Carver County, Minnesota.

CARVER HOUSE,

H. L. GRIFFIN, Proprietor, Corner of Broad and Third Streets, Carver, Minn.

BATES HOUSE.

J. W. BATES, Proprietor. Fare good and charges moderate. Glenwood, Minn.

FRED. GREINER.

Sheriff of Carver County. Office in the courthouse, Chaska, Minn.

JOHN NEISNER.

Butcher, Dealer in Fresh and salt meats, Ger- man sausages, &c., &c., Chaska, Minn.

MATTHIAS GOTZ.

Boat and stoker maker. Repairing neatly done on short notice. Chaska, Minn.

WM. B. NEWCOMB.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provision, cash paid for produce. Chaska, Minn.

C. A. A. WARNER.

DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, and general Forwarding in Commission Merchants, Carver, Minn. (See Advertisement.)

FABER & LINNEMEIER.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors of all kinds. The highest price in cash paid for Barley. Chaska, Minn.

LAGER BIER SALOON.

TWO Glasses of Lager for Five Cents. Berthold Ortmann, Proprietor. Corner of Broad and Fourth Streets, Carver, Minn.

HOLMES & BRO.

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, and general Forwarding in Commission Merchants, Carver, Minn. (See Advertisement.)

L. M. & J. H. BROWN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office in Wright's Block, Corner of Holmes and First Streets, Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota.

RICHARD MARVIN.

IMPORTER and Wholesale and Retail dealer in China, Oil, and Quinzware. Third and Beach streets, between Cedar and Wabashaw, St. Paul, Minnesota.

BAVARIA HOUSE.

REN. Endres, Proprietor. First Street, near the river, Shakopee, Minnesota. Notice to the traveling public: wood stabling and water-tar-tatched to the house.

E. WALTON.

DEALER IN Groceries and Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc. Cash paid for grain and produce. Chaska, Minn.

BLAISTERING.

Lewis Wolff,

BLACK SMITH

— AND —

Plow Manufacturer

Chaska Minnesota.

NORTHWESTERN

Saddle, Harness

— AND —

TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

EDGERTON'S BLOCK,

Next door to the Bank.

Third Street,

ST. PAUL, Minn.

[32] L. B. LOYE.

M. N. KELLOGG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ORANGES & LEMONS

Bird Cages and Willow Ware

CONFECTONARIES,

Toys and Fancy Goods of Every Description

Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Union Hotel.

YOUNG AMERICA, MINNESOTA.

The proprietor of the above named Hotel takes

pleasure in assuring his sincere thanks to his

friends and customers for their patronage

so liberally extended to him, and hopes by strict

attention to their wants to merit a continuance

of the same.

JAMES SLOCUM, JR.

ST. PAUL HOUSE.

J. EDERT, Proprietor, Shakopee, Minnesota.

Tables supplied with the most marketable

prizes in accordance with the time.

Good stabling and water for teams.

CHASKA HOUSE.

Frederick Meekins, proprietor, charges moderate.

Fees 10 cents every day. Good stabling attached

to the house. Walnut Street, Chaska, Minn.

Prospectus of the CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.

Select Poetry.

ANNE E. DICKINSON.

There are periods in the world's history marked by uncommon and violent crises, through which the breaking forth of a vast, no, or the bursting of a storm on the ocean. These crises sweep away in a moment the foundations of society. They are the great trials of man, and give to the other a new direction.

The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor.

CHASEA, MINN., MAY 23, 1863.

The Cause Progresses.

Although in the last fortnight, the cause of the Union has, in one or two of the military departments, suffered a slight check, the general aspect of the war shows that we are gradually advancing toward the final overthrow of the rebellion. Notwithstanding the repulse of our fleet at Charleston and the withdrawal of Hooker's army across the Rappahannock, after a series of battles in which the enemy were more crippled than ourselves, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have lost no ground since M'Clellan was relieved of his command. From the outset we have had designated territories to capture and restore to government authority. So far as we have succeeded in capturing and placing within our lines this territory thus far have we advanced in crushing out the rebellion and weakening our enemies. If, in any military department, therefore, we have succeeded in penetrating the enemy's country at any point, we are advancing toward the desired result. It is only one portion of a workman's vice which moves upon the object sought to be held, while the other, remaining firm but stationary, contributes equally with the one in creating the desired pressure. So it is in the case of our military successes. If the enemy are held in check, on every side, and are pressed to the wall from one point only, the final triumph of our arms is as conclusively guaranteed to us as if we were pushing them from every quarter.

Though we have advanced but little in the East, we have made progress in the South and West. The successes of Gen. Banks in Louisiana, and of Gen. Grant in capturing 5,000 prisoners and Jackson, the Capitol of Mississippi, and destroying the same, together with the fact that hundreds of negroes—the main pillars of their hopes—are daily making their way into our lines and being mustered into the service of the North, are evidences upon which we can establish our faith in the final overthrow of treason. If this war resolves itself into an issue of exhaustion of men and resources of the belligerent sections—if the final victory is to be given to the party having the most men and money—and if what Napoleon says is true, that the Lord is on the side where the largest and best armies do congregate, the result is only a question of time. The North can furnish an army of immense magnitude, after sacrificing her present forces in annihilating every able-bodied man in the South. With this view of the case, we may be satisfied that though we may suffer from incompetent commanders, and thereby protract the war materially, yet as long as the people are true to their bleeding country, we may eventually succeed from the sheer exhaustion of our enemies.

Exodus of the Winnebagos.

Mankato, May 18.

The exodus of the Winnebagos is complete. Last night the Albany took down a cargo of these beauties, and this morning the odds and ends of the tribe were gathered up and forwarded by land to St. Peter, there to await transportation to their home on the Upper Missouri. The people of the Blue Earth valley are enraptured. The winter of their discontent is passed, and glorious spring returns. To the civilized world, we send salutations of peace. The fated hour has come to a fated race. Henceforth the tramp of the pagan shall no more be heard within our borders. All "good," "noble," "brave," "devilish," all gone. Morbid philanthropists and interested parties may deplore the event, and stand upon the order of their going; but honest and sensible men will not. They know that if might does not make right, there is, nevertheless, a right in the might of civilization which must jostle the barbarian in the march of events, and which will ultimately erect its habitation upon his grave.

The military forces here being thus relieved from the unpleasant duty of standing guard over these "gay and festive cusses," are now preparing to start upon the expedition against the Sioux. May they win "heaps" of laurels. —Civ. St. P. n' Press.

From New Orleans.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

FURTHER SUCCESS OF GEN. BANKS.

NEW YORK, May 17.

The steamer George Washington, from New Orleans, arrived this morning. An Opelousas letter of the 5th states that information from Grand Gulf and the gunboat fleet had been received there, with details of its capture, and the capture of Port Gibson by Gen. Os- terhaus.

When the latter was nearing Port Gibson, he was met by hundreds of families fleeing from the interior to escape the raids of the Illinois cavalry, and the prevalent opinion among the secessionists was that Port Gibson was the safest place in that region. The damage done by the cavalry raid was irreparable. It was rumored at Opelousas that Port Hudson was evacuated.

Admiral Farragut arrived at New Orleans on the afternoon of the 9th, from Brashear City. The Admiral and his officers left the flag ship in the Red River, and taking the important intelligence that Alexandria was captured on the 4th, by Admiral Porter's, and a portion of his own fleet. Prior to the capture of Alexandria, Fort de Russé, on the Red River, was demolished, after a fight, and a rebel gunboat also captured.

After the capture, on the morning of the 6th, of Alexandria, by our gunboats, the advance cavalry of Brig. General Dwight dashed into the place, thus forming a junction of Farragut and General Banks' forces.

Opelousas dates of the 6th states that our army was then on the march. Gen. Dwight's brigade was supposed to be in Alexandria, and Gens. Eustis, Weitzel, and Grover, with their forces, close behind.

A Baton Rouge letter of the 2d, says that Col. Grierson's force, the 6th and 7th cavalry, and a battery numbering some 900 men, followed by a large number of prisoners, rode into that city that day. They left Lagrange, April 16th, burnt rebel stores and the railroad depot at Okolona; the depot and two heavily laden freight and commissary trains and an ordnance train at Newton on the Charleston & Fredericksburg R.R. The ordnance train contained 1,000 loaded shells for the Vicksburg batteries, which exploded terrifically.

From Newton they followed the railroad to Meridian, burning all the bridges, thence south on the Mobile & Charleston Railroad, to Enterprise, where they destroyed the rebel ordnance works, thence back to Newton, burning all the bridges, from thence to Jackson, including the great bridge over Pearl River, and near Jackson tore up two miles of the track. Thence they followed the Jackson & New-Orleans Railroad south to the Louisiana line.

A rebel force of 500, at Clinton, was evaded by making a circle around them, our force destroying their camp equipage, stores, and capturing 300 prisoners. While crossing the branch of the Amite River, Lieut. Col. Blackburn was severely wounded, and left in the hands of the enemy. They crossed the Amite River on the morning of the 1st, ten miles from Baton Rouge, captured a rebel cavalry picket of 160 men and horses, burned Capt. Wetherby's house, and captured his horses.

They then rode into Baton Rouge, looking rough, but in good condition. Every railroad in Mississippi has been cut by them. They have supplied themselves with fresh horses on the route, and brought in over three hundred contrabands on horses. Nearly all the latter also leading horses.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, May 19.

Herald's Washington despatch says rebels have delivered to Col. Ludlow about 730 prisoners, who have arrived at Camp Parole, Annapolis. The rebels are not inclined to release commissioned officers, except as we have rebel officers to exchange for them.

Secretary Stanton has not made any authoritative declaration suspending the \$300 proviso of the conscription act.

The Times' Washington special contains the following:

The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th says trains to White House, on York River Railroad, have been making their regular trips. The Enquirer, in speaking of retaliation resolutions, the Rebel Congress relative to officers of nigger regiments, says the Yankees will in turn hang rebel officers; and seems to be in grief over the matter.

Washington, May 19. [Special to Press.]—Reliable information has been received here that the steamer Gladiator sailed from Liverpool for Nassau on the 25th ult., but ultimately ran into the blockade. Her cargo consists of 1,500 barrels of bread, and 103 barrels of bacon. The bacon and bread are for the rebel army; and this fact is regarded as an evidence of the great destitution of the rebels, and of the straits to which they are reduced.

From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 19. [Special to Press.]—Jay Cooke, Government Agent, reports the sale of \$2,050,000 worth of 5.20's to-day.

From Washington.

RUMORS ABOUT GEN. HOOKER.

THE NINE MONTHS' AND TWO YEARS' MEN.

OUR WOUNDED—THE REBEL STRENGTH—ORDER RELIEVING GEN. CURTIS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

General Hooker's purposes and designs of movement, so far as the army of the Potomac is concerned, are, in the absence of facts, mere matters of conjecture. Regiments of nine months' and two years' men are constantly pouring in through Washington to the North, their time having expired. There is a feeling of nervousness upon this subject in some quarters; but our military leaders are satisfied that if we lose 20,000 or 30,000 men from the army at all, it is better to lose them now.

The soldiers now returning home will have had six weeks away from the army, and they will begin to be restless by the middle of July.

The War department will offer a bounty of three hundred dollars to all who will re-enlist, using the funds accumulated to pay three hundred dollars rather than go to the field. It is expected that nearly all these returning soldiers will accept high bounties and return to service. Six weeks will undoubtedly be consumed in the enrolling of all persons subject to do military duty.

NEW YORK, May 16.

A Washington special to the N.Y. Tribune says:

The last of the wounded left on the other side of the Rappahannock have been brought across the river. As good care was taken of them while in the enemy's lines as could reasonably be expected. Our surgeons have been with them since Hooker crossed the river. The medical store sent over at the suggestion of Lee, were taken possession of by the rebels, but were issued to our surgeons on proper requisitions. The dead of both armies have been buried.

From the Rebel Capital.

HOW THEY LIKE THE SITUATION.

A NUT FOR NORTHERN CRACKERS.

Fortress Monroe, May 16.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th inst. contains the following editorial.

There is evidently to be an active summer campaign. The plan of the enemy seems to be to keep our attention constantly exercised at every point at once, so that no part of our whole frontier may be freed from the urgent and immediate apprehension of an attack. Then they can strike where they think our lines weakest, or where our defences are least prepared, and if repulsed, they can retire and direct a blow at some other quarter. In the meantime they can bag much plunder, and cause much sorrow and heart-breaking among our people, by expeditions through thinly populated regions, destitute of troops.

They can also force more and more of our people within their lines to take their hated oath, for a quiet life, and to save their property from confiscation.

Thus they demoralize and rob us within our own borders, preparing all the while for serious assaults, and delivering them just when they are ready, and where they choose.

It is hard to say at what point they are most active just now. If one looks southward, it would seem the State of Mississippi is the region of the most extensive operations. Immense armies are gathering in and around Vicksburg, and where preparations are in progress for a new assault on that place, the country is devastated and the people plundered, by cavalry raids; but at the very moment Charleston is kept on the qui vive, by energetic preparations for another attack, by sea or land, or both at once, the object may be only to prevent General Beauregard from scaring away any of the troops which remain to defend Charleston.

At the same instant, Burnside threatens East Tennessee, and Hooker, largely re-enforced, is expected to cross the Rappahannock somewhere, or anywhere from Culpepper to Port Royal, to keep some of our forces employed in the defense of Richmond. Re-enforcements are sent to Fortress Monroe, and the enemy's gunboats are harassing North Carolina.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 21.

Gen. Wilson has just returned from Falmouth, and expresses surprise at the high spirits, and fighting condition of the army.

Hooker has directed two correspondents to retract their denunciations of Carl Schurz and the 11th corps.

A Cassville letter of the 19th states that a rebel deserter reports the enemy's force on Blackwater at 30,000. Picket firing continued, and the rebels were removing rail from their end of the railroad.

The rebels indulge in firing into ambulance trains and solitary travelers between the camps.

The Suffolk expedition has accomplished its mission, and will soon return.

A Terrible Mistake.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

The Enquirer of this city publishes a letter from Suffolk, Va., sealing this on Tuesday the 11th. Rhode Island and 152d New York, were advancing from different directions, when, mistaking each other for rebels, a brisk fight began and continued until the fatal blunder was discovered. A number of each regiment are reported killed and wounded.

On Monday two companies of New York mounted riflemen were suddenly attacked by the rebels and badly cut up.

THE CAPTURE OF JACKSON.

Washington, May 21.

Government has received official advices from Grant, from Jackson the 15th, and Memphis the 20th, of the capture of Jackson, Miss., after a fight of three hours. Joe Johnson commanded. The enemy retreated north and evidently

attacked by the rebels and badly cut up.

PORTER'S VICTORY.

HON. GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived off the mouth of the Red River on the morning of the 4th inst., and on the 5th took possession of Fort de Russé, about eight miles from the mouth. On the evening of the 6th I took possession of Alexandria without resistance.

Gen. Banks arrived in Alexandria on the evening of the 7th, and I turned the city over to him.

DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral.

VALLANDIGHAM.

CINCINNATI, May 20.

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM was last evening placed on a gunboat which is now anchored off the levee. His transfer to the boat was very quiet done, and attracted no crowd. Those who saw him say he looked sober, sad, and much broken down. He certainly goes to Fort Warren, but by what route is not known.

1863.

CHAS. A. WARNER,

CHASKA,

MINN. S. T. A.

Dealer in

Dry-goods, Groceries, Boots

and Shoes, Hardware,

Cutlery, Crockery,

Glass, Nails,

Axes,

&c.

Sash, Putty, Oils, Vinegar,

Soaps, Tobacco, Molasses,

Spices, Patent Medi-

cines, Hats

and Caps,

etc.

Yankee Notions, Fancy Ar-

ties, Nuts, Candies,

Raisins, Figs, Ap-

ples, and every

thing of the

kind.

He pays the highest market

price for Wheat and

Produce of every

kind. Bring

'em in!

etc.,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant.

ORANGES AND LEMONS

For sale by

C. A. WARNER.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CONTINUOUS PUBLICATION

IN SPECIALLY EQUIPPED

EDITIONS OF THE

VALLEY HERALD.

IN THE NAME OF THE EDITOR OF THE

VALLEY HERALD.

WILLIAM A. WILSON,

WILSON RUDIGER,

WILSON RUDIGER,

WILSON RUDIGER,

WILSON RUDIGER,

WILSON RUDIGER,

WILSON RUDIGER,

WILSON R

The Valley Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year \$1.50
6 months 80
3 months 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1 square (10 lines or less) one time 75
each subsequent insertion 40
One column one year 50
Half 30
Quarter 20
Business card or over 5 lines 10
200 words and under 10 70
700 words and under 15 100

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. B. GRISWOLD.

Attorney at Law.
Having perfected arrangements with parties in Washington, for the prosecution of war claims, I am prepared with full instructions, and blanks to prepare and file petitions, and claims to present and forward for adjustment and payment, all claims of Bounty, Arrearages, and Pensions, as well as claims for property destroyed or appropriated by the Government.

Also taxes paid for Non Residents.
Chaska, Minn., Sept. 29th, 1862.

J. A. SARGENT.

Attorney at Law.
Having perfected arrangements with parties in Washington, for the prosecution of war claims, I am prepared with full instructions, and blanks to prepare and file petitions, and claims to present and forward for adjustment and payment, all claims of Bounty, Arrearages, and Pensions, as well as claims for property destroyed or appropriated by the Government.

Also taxes paid for Non Residents.
Chaska, Minn., Sept. 29th, 1862.

GARIBOLDI HOUSE.

Chas. Garibaldi, Proprietor.
Having recently made considerable alterations and repairs to our house we are now prepared to entertain in an elegant and comfortable manner all who may prefer a room with a call. Thankful for the patronage of the traveling public. Our stand is situated on the steamboat landing, thus affording superior facilities to those who prefer to take the morning boat. Charged 25c for a room in either house of our two style in the State.

Chaska, Sept. 11, 1862.

GARIBOLDI HOUSE.

CHRIST. EDERT, Proprietor,
1st St., Chaska, Minn.

The traveling public will find this house well furnished and convenient. The proprietor has raised his rates to suit the times. No pains will be spared to make all who favor him with a still comfortable.

A good stable attached to the

House.

Chaska, Minnesota, September 4th, 1862.

C. EDERT.

J. DUFFY,

[LATE SWANICK & DUFFY.]

General and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Of every description;

DOVES,

TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE

—AND—

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TOOLS,

General Forwarding and Commission Merchants

No. 1, Holmes Street,

SHAKOPEE, MINN.

L. HOW,

SHAKOPEE, MINNESOTA.

DEALER IN

DRUGS, Medicines, Oils, Glass, Paints, Var-

nishes, Brushes,

Plastering Hair Fancy Goods

&c. &c.

KEROSENE OIL

Will not explode, for 60 cents a gallon.

KEROSENE LAMPS,

from 50 cents to one dollar—Chimneys 10 cents each.

Shakopee, Dec. 12th, 1861.

13-ly

Blacksmithing!

Lewis Wolff,

BLACK SMITH

—AND—

Flow Manufacturer

Chaska, MINNESOTA.

NORTHWESTERN

Saddle, Harness

—AND—

TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

EDGERTON'S BLOCK.

Next door to the Bank.

Third Street,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

[33] L. B. LOYE.

M. N. KELLOGG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ORANGES & LEMONS

Bird Cages and Willow Ware

CONFECTIONARIES,

Boys and Fancy Goods of Every Description

Third street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Union Hotel.

YOUNG AMERICA, MINNESOTA.

The proprietor of the above named Hotel takes

pleasure in retarding his sincere thanks to his nu-

merous friends and customers for their patronage

so liberally extended to him, and hopes by strict

attention to their wants to merit a continuance

of the same.

JAMES SLOCUM, JR.

ST. PAUL HOUSE.

J. EDERT, Proprietor, Shakopee, Minnesota

Table supplied with the best the market affords

meals in accordance with the times.

Good dwelling and water for terms

CHASKA HOUSE.

J. H. Haskin, proprietor, charges moderate.

Chaska every day. Good stable attached.

Carver, July 23, 1862.

The Valley Herald.

The Constitution as it is, The Union as it ought to be.

{ TERMS, \$1.50
PER ANNUM.

C. A. WARNER,

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 1.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1862.

NO. 39.

Prospectus OF THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.

Selected Poetry.

Have Patience.

A youth and maid one winter night
Were sitting in the corner,
His name, we're told, was Joshua White,
And hers was Patience Warner.

Not much the pretty maiden said,

Beside the young man sitting;

Her cheeks were flushed a rosy red,

Her eyes bent on her knitting.

Her could he guess what thoughts of him

Were to his bosom flocking,

As her fair fingers, swift and slim,

Flew round and round the stocking.

While, as for Joshua, bashful youth,

His words grew few and fewer;

Though all the time, to tell the truth,

His chair edged nearer to her.

Meantime her ball of yarn gave out,

She knit so fast and steady;

And he must give his aid, no doubt,

To get another ready.

He held the skein; of course the thread

Got tangled, snarled and twisted;

"Have patience!" cried the artless maid,

To him who her assisted.

Good chance was this for tongue-tied churl

To shorten all palaver;

"Have patience!" cried he, "dearest girl!

And may I really have her?"

The deed was done; no more, that night,

Clicked needles in the corner;

And she is Mrs. Joshua White

That once was Patience Warner.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

Seven Up.

In a pleasant farm house, one wintry eve, after supper and a hard day's work, Samuel Grey rose from his chair with a sad, weary look, and stood before the drawer of an old bureau.

"Samuel, what is this doing?" said his mother, following him. "Thee is not going out to-night, when so tired?"

"Yes, mother," he replied, taking up with a sigh, a small calico bag, which seemed well filled.

"Why, that is the mortgage money, Samuel; what does thee want with it?"

"It is not due till next spring."

"I know it, mother; but I must have this money this night," he answered in a determined tone.

"For what, my son? Thee has always told me everything. We earned the money together."

"I know it, mother. All these years we have toiled to pay off that mortgage

left on the farm at my father's death,

and now it has all come to nothing. Sit down in your chair, mother, and I will tell you the truth, as I trust I have ever done. I do not fear your blame, as I have always loved your praise. This one egregious error has taught me great lessons already. They say women can bear trouble better than men."

Samuel's mother trembled very much, but she sat quietly down. Her face was pleasant to look at—healthy and fresh, with a clean Quaker cap arched from her head.

"She could not believe her son had been admitted which will not be distinguished by marked energy, originality, and solid strength.

Avoiding every influence or association partaking of clique or coteries, it will be open to him to make his name in the world.

The Editorial Department will embrace, in addition to vigorous and fearless comments on the events of the times, general gossip and the latest news on all current topics, and also devote ample space to those racy specimens of American wit and humor, without which there can be no perfect exposition of our country.

Among the regular contributors to this department may be mentioned the name of CHARLES E. BROWN ("Artemus Ward"), from whom we shall present in the March number, the first of an entirely original and original series of SKETCHES OF YANKEE LIFE.

The Editorial Department will be liberal and progressive, without yielding to chimeras and hopes beyond the grasp of the age; and it will endeavor to reflect the feelings and interests of the American people, and to illustrate both their social and political peculiarities. In short, it will be spared to make it the REPRESENTATIVE MAGAZINE of the time.

TERMS:—Three Dollars per year, in advance (postage paid by the Publishers); Two Copies for Five Dollars; Three Copies for Six Dollars; Five Dollars (postage unpaid); Eleven copies for Ten Dollars.

Advertisers will be allowed to pay for their space, and will be charged at the rate of one-half the regular price; but in such cases as those where the space is to be filled with matter of a temporary character, the advertiser will be charged at the rate of one-half the regular price.

Advertisers will be allowed to pay for their space, and will be charged at the rate of one-half the regular price.

Advertisers will be allowed to pay for their space, and will be charged at the rate of one-half the regular price.

Advertisers will be allowed to pay for their space, and will be charged at the rate of one-half the regular price.

Advertisers will be allowed to pay for their space, and will be charged at the rate of one-half the regular price.

Advertisers will be allowed to pay for their space, and will be charged at the rate of one-half the regular price.

Advertisers will be allowed to pay for their space, and will be charged at the rate of one-half the regular price.

"Counter o' bills in plenty, some golden eagles, silver! Get a pen and paper, landlord, and state the amount. Now, young men," the sheriff said, addressing Samuel Grey and his friends, who stood in silent amusement beholding the scene, "we might consider you under arrest for gambling, but presume you were just green enough to be entrapped by these Boston youths. Didn't understand the ways of our wicked city. However, I just advise you to beware of bad company for the future; it does not lead to pleasant results."

"How much have you been robbed of this night?"

"There is my money," said Samuel, as each one stated the amount, and pointed to the roll upon the table.

"Well, take it, and go instantly," said the men.

Samuel obeyed; and when once more in the silent fields, and within sight of his mother's cottage, he fell on his knees and wept aloud, giving thanks to God, as he had never done before. He was not yet twenty-one; life was before him; hope again dawned; let us trust that the sad lesson was not in

The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor.
CHASEKA, MINN., MAY 30, 1863.

Vicksburg.

We expected to be able to announce to our readers in this issue that the embargo laid upon the commerce of our Western, waters at Vicksburg on the Mississippi, had been raised by Grant's forces which are now in the rear of that city, and gradually nearing it by regular approaches. We are certainly on the eve of a great victory, which will again place the navigation of our noble Mississippi at the disposal of the North.

We feel assured that, could we postpone our issue another day, we should be able to announce to our anxious readers the most glorious achievement of the whole war. Our latest news is that Gen. Grant, with his land forces, and Commodore Porter with his fleet, have invested Vicksburg on all sides, and that the enemy has been driven to his innermost line of entrenchments, and the capture of that important point, together with an immense amount of artillery, small arms, and prisoners, is already a foregone conclusion.

Experience has taught us not to speculate upon the result of a victory only half won or a battle already in progress; for we place the sweet morsel of anticipated victory to our lips is suddenly changes to a "bitter pill," which, though often induced by a physician's advice to take, we never could relish. This we say of the army of the Potomac; but are enabled on account of the antecedents of the Western army, which have always been that of success, to forejudge the proceedings of that body with a better show of correctness. The fact that the Army of the West has never suffered defeat, from the day of its inception until the siege of Vicksburg was undertaken, points more surely than the closest logical deductions could to what will be the finale of Grant's Spring campaign.

The winter of our discontent is evidently and inevitably passing away, and the glorious summer of rebellious overthrow and triumphant peace appears in the dim distance, hailed with rapturous delight by a Union-loving and invincible North.

A Railroad Meeting.

We are informed that a meeting of the directors of the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railroad Company held a meeting on Wednesday last, having for its object the transfer of the property and franchises of that Railroad to the Minnesota Central Railroad Company, organized under the act passed by the Legislature last winter. The transfer is not obligatory upon the old Company, and is to be made only on satisfactory proof afforded by the new corporation of their ability to build the road in accordance with the terms of the act.

The Patriotic Position of Hon. H. M. Rice on National Affairs.

We copy from the St. Paul Press the following letter written by Hon. H. M. Rice, in response to an invitation to address the Union League Association of New-York:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8; 1863.

DEAR SIR: I cannot be with you on the 11th instant. The present war may last as long as slavery is a recognized American institution, or until it shall be so modified, as to partake of the benefits of civilization and Christianity, with a view to its ultimate extinction. Slavery is the cause of continued strife; the cause must be removed, or the disease will extend to every extreme of the Union, and in the end prove its ruin. A long war is better than a short peace—better for both sections—and yet, the sooner it is closed, the more quickly will the anvil, the plow, and the loom, respond to the happy songs of the workmen throughout the entire land. Hence the necessity of a united North. Our forefathers formed a league in defense of human slavery. Are we of the North less brave, less patriotic than our forefathers?

Why cannot we lay aside party, petty feuds, and unite as one man, until the honor of our country, liberty and the names of our fathers, shall have been vindicated? The South were traitors to the Constitution, the country, and the Democratic party, and now persistently insult those who for years, fought solely in their defense. Yet they find in the North Democratic sympathizers. Who can forget how they left us—cowardly left us—without any feeling of gratitude for the past or hope of a future re-union? Prior to their saying good bye, they were informed that the Democracy of the North were not disengaged; but if they would remain that record.—C. A. St. Paul Press.

the fight should be renewed with increased vigor. They could well smile at this simple yet generous proposition, for their own full, fat ranks showed that they had not suffered; but the careworn, thinned Northern wing told but too well who had met the shock of our political foes. And yet Democrats can be found doing out their sickening sympathy for the success of their unholy cause. Those of the South have frequently said that they will listen to no compromise short of a recognition of their independence; this being true, a Peace Democrat is a disunionist, for the South will have no peace short of disunion, unless compelled by force of arms to abandon her present position.

Those in power have erred, will again err; but because a pilot occasionally misses the points of the compass, shall we scuttle the ship?

The administration may not confer any civil appointment upon democrats—what then? It gives the democracy the greater opportunity for showing its patriotism—its love of country—of liberty. Ever since the Republican party came into existence, it has, until recently stood patiently out in the cold, even beyond the crumb of boundary, while the democratic party for years waxed fat upon the good of the land. Now that the tables have been partially turned, can we not show a little patient modesty until we shall again be triumphant?

End the rebellion—make war upon the western mountains, cause them to throw out their untold and countless millions of hidden treasures—open up to seed the great prairies of the West—develop the manufacturing wealth of the country—spot every sea with American sailing as thick as snow-flakes—Civilization and Christianity will do the rest, even to the making of a proper disposition of the African.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY M. RICE.

Hon. Mr. ROOSEVELT, Secretary of the Union League Association, New York City.

Contemplated Movement of Lee.

Washington, May 27.

Hooker was in town to-day. Butterfield and Ingalls, of Hooker's staff, also are in town. Various rumors are circulating regarding their presence at this time.

It seems to be the growing impression here that Lee is meditating an attack upon Hooker, or a move in the direction of Washington.

The rebels allow their position a desperate one and that they must encounter great danger in the hope of destroying our army in Virginia and capturing Washington; and it is also said that Beauregard has left Charleston with most of his forces for the West, or Virginia; more probable for Murfreesboro. It is possible that he has been ordered to join Lee on the Rappahannock.

FROM PEMBINA.
Little Crow and his Band at St. Joseph.

HE ENDEAVORS TO ESCAPE TO BRITISH AMERICA, BUT DOES NOT SUCCEED.

800 Lodges of Sioux at Grand Coteau.

THEY ARE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

From the St. Paul Press, May 27.

Mr S. H. Tarbell, a government messenger, arrived in this city last night from Pembina direct, having left there May 18, bringing some important intelligence from the Sioux under Little Crow. He reports that celebrated chieftain at Saint Joseph, about 30 miles west of Pembina. He was encamped there on the 18th, with about 25 lodges and 110 warriors. Mr. Tarbell conversed with the Catholic Priest at Saint Joseph, who was in Pembina the day before he started. The Priest reports that Little Crow had come into that region to get privilege from the Hudson Bay Company to settle in their territory, and to procure the cession of a tract for their occupancy. The Hudson Bay Company refused to grant this request, as they had no land to dispose of, and the Indian Tribes in their territory would not allow the Sioux to come there.

Little Crow said "he had served the Americans some smart tricks, and would show them some more." He believed "every Sioux a good as dead, and that they will fight to the last." There were 800 lodges at Grand Coteau, under Swift Corn and Standing Buffalo. These two chiefs were disposed to make peace if it could be done with safety to their own persons. Numbers of the Indians who had not been concerned in any of the outrages, are also anxious for peace, and are ready to give themselves up.

The first colored regiment of the brigade now forming in Washington was mustered into the service of the United States on Monday, in the presence of an immense crowd of people. Two years ago such a scene in Washington would have provoked a mob violence, and the slave catcher with his writs in his pockets would have snatched from the ranks the men who are now organizing to save the government from his mad assaults.

The household furniture of the rebel General Buckner, including a great quantity of silver ware, several rich sofas, bedsteads, centre tables, mirrors, and all the articles usually found in a fashionable residence, was captured at Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 16th instant.

The articles captured filled two cars, and were brought to Louisville on Saturday last.

Hostile Sioux had been seen at various points recently. They had fired at the mail carriers at Otter Tail Lake, and on Thursday five Sioux were seen there.

The Chippewas saw their tracks, and the next morning saw the Sioux close to the horses. One of the mail carriers kept his horse tied during the night at a house, and in the morning saw the Sioux.

He had mounted his horse to ride away, and was fired at by them; but escaped. Tarbell stopped at the same house on Friday night. The Sioux watch every trail and crossing in that region.

The party of noblemen who left Saint Paul a few days since to hunt buffalo, were met 20 miles this side of Rice River. They were getting along nicely.

Rebel Movements in Virginia.

Washington, May 20.

It is positively stated here that Gen. Butler has already gone to a new field of important service under late orders of the War office.

Some uneasiness is felt hereabouts, particularly among traders and settlers, at reports that a large rebel force is moving this way.

The facts ascertained are that the rebels have repaired the railroad from Culpepper and Gordonsville to Richmond, and are sending large quantities of forage over the road to Culpepper, where there is quite a large force, principally of cavalry. Their extreme pickets toward our lines are at Brady's Station where Gen. Hampton's brigade is now on duty. These troops carry shelter tents, and are well provided.

The impression prevails that Stuart is concentrating a large body of his cavalry between Culpepper Court House and Bradley's Station.

About Vallandigham.

New York, May 27.

The Tribune of Murfreesboro despatch says that Vallandigham declared himself loyal to us, and that his escort were taking a prisoner to the Confederate authorities. A correspondent deems it probable that he is assured that the enemy will refuse to receive him. He was given to understand by Gen. Rosecrans that he should arrange to return to our lines the President's order to carry the original sentence into effect would be executed.

[World's Despatch.]—A Richmond despatch of May 23d, puts no faith in the speakers at the Vallandigham meeting in New York. It says Governors Seymour and Hunt are no better than Sumner or Chase, may be not so good, not even as good as Burnside.

The Enquirer has no sympathy with Vallandigham, and says he ought to be sent at once beyond our lines.

These settlements are terribly, and I think, justly scared. Before many days pass you will likely hear that Pembina and St. Joseph have been the theatre of the greatest distresses ever put upon record. Families are daily leaving St. Joseph, and to such an alarming extent that the half breeds' chief, Mr. Wilkey, requested them (the remaining) last Sunday, not to leave that way, that they had better have some general understanding and leave all at once. Captain Hibbard, in charge of a little trading post, owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, situated just across the frontier, talked yesterday, in my presence, about leaving altogether, removing and carrying with him all that is valuable.

Father _____ left this place yesterday to go to St. Joseph, to acquaint himself with all the facts and circumstances, and to advise the half-breeds to desert and abandon entirely the settlement.

No wonder if that turns out to be the ease; for we are left without protection, arms, or ammunition. My family is here now, but I shall soon be compelled to send them again, provided time is allowed, to a safe place. If it was safe I would send them to St. Paul, but now I consider all roads very unsafe.

* * * * *

St. Louis, May 25.

A band of guerrillas captured Richmond, Clay Co., Tuesday night. The Federal force was captured and the town robbed of everything. The same band plundered Plattburg, Clinton Co., robbing the Court House of \$11,000 belonging to the State.

St. Louis, May 26.

Special correspondent of the New York Herald says the rebels have fallen back all along their lines. They have little or no force this side of Duck River.

The very latest intelligence indicates that the rebel force at Tullahoma and vicinity numbers 53,000, of whom 45,000 are infantry and 6,000 are cavalry.

Gen. Forrest has been made a Major General, and has gone with his cavalry to Mississippi. Gen. Wheeler takes his place at Columbia, and Gen. Morgan has charge of the line of Caley Fork and Cumberland River.

There are two regiments of rebels at Bridgeport, where they are strongly forted. Engineers have been engaged for two weeks laying out works at Chattanooga but as yet, have done little work on them. There are but few rebel troops in East Tennessee. The mountains are full of refugees, who on Thursday, at Turnout, repulsed a considerable force sent to arrest them. The rebels have supplies for six weeks at Chattanooga.

St. Louis, May 27.

Mr S. H. Tarbell, a government messenger, arrived in this city last night from Pembina direct, having left there May 18, bringing some important intelligence from the Sioux under Little Crow.

He reports that celebrated chieftain at Saint Joseph, about 30 miles

West of Pembina. He was encamped there on the 18th, with about 25 lodges and 110 warriors.

Mr. Tarbell conversed with the Catholic Priest at Saint Joseph, who was in Pembina the day before he started.

The Priest reports that Little Crow had come into that region to get privilege from the Hudson Bay Company to settle in their territory, and to procure the cession of a tract for their occupancy.

The Hudson Bay Company refused to grant this request, as they had no land to dispose of, and the Indian Tribes in their territory would not allow the Sioux to come there.

Little Crow said "he had served the Americans some smart tricks, and would show them some more."

He believed "every Sioux a good as dead, and that they will fight to the last."

There were 800 lodges at Grand Coteau, under Swift Corn and Standing Buffalo.

These two chiefs were disposed to make peace if it could be done with safety to their own persons.

Numbers of the Indians who had not been concerned in any of the outrages, are also anxious for peace, and are ready to give themselves up.

The first colored regiment of the brigade now forming in Washington was mustered into the service of the United States on Monday, in the presence of an immense crowd of people.

Two years ago such a scene in Washington would have provoked a mob violence, and the slave catcher with his writs in his pockets would have snatched from the ranks the men who are now organizing to save the government from his mad assaults.

The household furniture of the rebel General Buckner, including a great quantity of silver ware, several rich sofas, bedsteads, centre tables, mirrors, and all the articles usually found in a fashionable residence, was captured at Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 16th instant.

The articles captured filled two cars, and were brought to Louisville on Saturday last.

Hostile Sioux had been seen at various points recently. They had fired at the mail carriers at Otter Tail Lake, and on Thursday five Sioux were seen there.

The Chippewas saw their tracks, and the next morning saw the Sioux close to the horses.

One of the mail carriers kept his horse tied during the night at a house, and in the morning saw the Sioux.

He had mounted his horse to ride away, and was fired at by them; but escaped.

Tarbell stopped at the same house on Friday night. The Sioux watch every trail and crossing in that region.

The party of noblemen who left Saint Paul a few days since to hunt buffalo, were met 20 miles this side of Rice River.

They were getting along nicely.

LATER From PEMBINA.

St. Joseph and Pembina Threatened.

Trouble with the Chippewas was anticipated.

GREAT ASSEMBLAGE OF THE SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAS.

The following is from the Pembina correspondence of the St. Paul Press, dated on the 14th inst:

Little Crow and his band of murderers, or thirty lodges are unquestionably at St. Joseph. Three hundred Sioux warriors are daily expected to meet him there. Nearly two thousand lodges are to be seen on the Grand Coteau, within a few days travel of St. Joseph. The Crees, Assinobines, Chippewas from Red Lake, Rainy Lake, Woods Lake, &c., are all coming. The Pembina and St. Joseph Chippewas are now a-days asking nothing of the settlers. That extraordinary courtesy on their part forces us to the belief that they are only waiting for their day of general pillaging, that is soon to come.

These settlements are terribly, and I think, justly scared. Before many days pass you will likely hear that Pembina and St. Joseph have been the theatre of the greatest distresses ever put upon record. Families are daily leaving St. Joseph, and to such an alarming extent that the half breeds' chief, Mr. Wilkey, requested them (the remaining) last Sunday, not to leave that way, that they had better have some general understanding and leave all at once.

Father _____ left this place yesterday to go to St. Joseph, to acquaint himself with all the facts and circumstances, and to advise the half-breeds to desert and abandon entirely the settlement.

No wonder if that turns out to be the ease; for we are left without protection, arms, or ammunition. My family is here now, but I shall soon be compelled to send them again, provided time is allowed, to a safe place. If it was safe I would send them to St. Paul, but now I consider all roads very unsafe.

* * * * *

St. Louis, May 25.

Mr S. H. Tarbell, a government messenger, arrived in this city last night from Pembina direct, having left there May 18, bringing some important intelligence from the Sioux under Little Crow.

He reports that celebrated chieftain at Saint Joseph, about 30 miles

West of Pembina. He was encamped there on the 18th, with about 25 lodges and 110 warriors.

Mr. Tarbell conversed with the Catholic Priest at Saint Joseph, who was in Pembina the day before he started.

The Priest reports that Little Crow had come into that region to get privilege from the Hudson Bay Company to settle in their territory, and to procure the cession of a tract for their occupancy.

The Hudson Bay Company refused to grant this request, as they had no land to dispose of, and the Indian Tribes in their territory would not allow the Sioux to come there.

Little Crow said "he had served the Americans some

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,
Branch of COOLEY & TOWER, (formerly LIVERMORE, COOLEY & CO.,) St. Louis.
(ESTABLISHED 1843.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS
and Commission Merchants,
Importers of foreign fruits, nuts, wines, liquors, segars, etc., etc.
Jackson street, between levee and Third.
TER MSCASH.

St. Paul, Minn.

In the Department of LIQUORS AND SEGARS our stock will be found large and complete at all times, and at prices to suit the views of the closest buyers.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

S. P. & P. F. HODGES,
DEALERS IN FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

Sole Agents for

Russell & co.'s massillon threshing machines; Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo threshing machines; Wheeler, Melick and co.'s wo horse threshers and cleaners; Schuttler's celebrated Chicago wagons; McCormick's reaper and mower. J. H. Mann's reaper and mower. Badger State reaper and mower. John A. Woodward's improved smut machine and separator combined. Besides, we keep constantly on hand Molinard Rock Island Plows, Excelsior Grain Fans, Reolving Horse Rakes, Cornshellers, Hay and Straw Cutters, Grindstones, Scythes, Scythes, Grain Crisps, Hoes, Forks, Scythes, Shovels, Spades, &c.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS throughout the country supplied promptly at prices to suit the times. Descriptive pamphlets of Machinery furnished on application to

THIRD STREET, CORNER OF SIBLEY, Near the Lower Levee, St. Paul.

S. P. & P. F. HODGES.

In Probate Court.—Carver County, State of Minnesota.

At a special term of the Probate court, held in and for the county of Carver on the second day of December a.d. 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of R. M. Kennedy.

On reading and filing the petition of Jeannette Kennedy praying for reasons therein set forth that the last will and testament of R. M. Kennedy be admitted to probate and that letters testamentary issue to herself. It is ordered that on Monday the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of 1863, at two o'clock in the afternoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law and all other persons interested in said estate be required to appear at a session of the Probate court then to be held at the office of the Judge of Probate of Chaska, county and state aforesaid, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. It is further ordered that the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate of said petition and the hearing thereof, three days before a copy of this order to be published in the "Valley Herald," a weekly newspaper published at Chaska, county and state aforesaid for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

FRANK WARNER, Dated Chaska, Dec. 2nd, 1862. Judge of Probate.

SCHEELEY & BROTHER,

Rectifiers. Wholesale and Retail Distillers in

Foreign and Domestic Liquors AND GROCERIES,

THIRD STREET BETWEEN JACKSON AND ROBERT'S (DAWSON'S BLOCK) ST. PAUL, MINN.

We have constantly on hand a large supply of Kentucky Copper Distilled Whiskey, to which the attention of the trade is invited; as we are satisfied from our experience in the business that we can do better by them than any other House in the city.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the County Commissioners of Carver County at their annual meeting, September 2nd, 1862, the Justices of the Peace in the County of Carver, are hereby notified to put into the County Treasury all monies received by them as fees within the time specified by law.

Chaska, September 11th, 1862.

GEORGE BENNETT,

G. P. PEABODY

Wholesale Dealer in Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

THIRD STREET Between Jackson and Robert Streets, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Constantly on hand a full supply of Doubles rectified, and Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies.

13-6m

WALTER W. WEBB

Wholesale Dealer in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Wines & Liquors.

Sibley Block, Third Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.

TEAM FURNITURE WORKS

THE SUBSCRIBER, having just introduced

steam power into his factory, is now preparing to manufacture, upon short notice, and in a style unsurpassed, all descriptions of furniture, including

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, STANDS,

BUREAUS, LIBRARIES, SECRETARIES,

&c., &c.

Those in want of furniture are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Young America, Nov. 20, 1861.

10-4f

ST. PAUL HARDWARE STORE.

NICOLS & DEAN,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

Plates, Axles, Carriage-springs, Axes, Axil,

Bellows, and Heavy Hardware Generally,

Also

Leather and Gutta Percha Bolting, Agricultural Tools, Grindstones, Pittsburgh Coal, etc., etc.

3d Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Agents for Herring & Co's celebrated Fire

Plates, Axles, Carriage-springs, Axes, Axil,

Bellows, and Heavy Hardware Generally,

Also

Leather and Gutta Percha Bolting, Agricultural Tools, Grindstones, Pittsburgh Coal, etc., etc.

3d Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.

PIONEER PLOWS, manufactured at Belle

Plain, by Wells & Smith

10-4f

A German Clerkway is in attendance

10-4f

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE AND SALE
State of Minnesota, County of Carver, District Court, Fourth Judicial District.

John Simmons vs

David L. Fuller, Benjamin Calendor, John P. Rogers and Gustavus A. Hiles, late partners as "Calendor, Rogers & Co."

A. H. Cathcart, and J. W. Cathcart, late partners as "Cathcart & Co."

Franklin Steele, the Chaska Company, George Fuller, Edward C. Bolton, Sherwood D. Gould, Walter C. Griswold, Charles N. Mackubin and Erastus Elgerton.

Decree for damages, - \$3,811.48

Costs, - 3247

\$3,843.95

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 21st day of March, 1863, by the District Court for the Fourth District and County of Carver aforesaid, I, the subscriber, the Sheriff of said county of Carver, duly appointed by said court to execute said judgment and decree, will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds in Chaska, in said county of Carver on Saturday, the 23d day of May, 1863, at nine o'clock a.m. of that day, the following premises and real estate, with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, to wit, those certain pieces and parcels of land described and embraced in said judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, lying and being in the County of Carver and state of Minnesota aforesaid, as follows: Lot five (5) in Block Fifty-three, (52) and Lot six (6) in Block Fifty-two (52) in the town of Chaska, according to the recorded plan and survey thereof.

Dated at Chaska, April 8th, 1863.

FREDERICK GREENER,

Sheriff of Carver County.

VAN EETEN & OFFICER, Puff's Atty's, St. Paul, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss.

COUNTY OF CARVER, ss.

IN PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Wist, late of the village of Chaska in said county, deceased, intestate.

At a Special Term of the Probate Court held in and for the County of Carver on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1863: On reading and filing the petition of Barbara Wist (now Barbara Radiger) widow of the said Michael Wist, praying for reasons therein set forth, that letters of administration issue to George Berlin. It is ordered that Monday, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Judge of Probate, at Chaska, in said county, be fixed as the time for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are requested to appear then and there to show cause, if any there be, why said petition should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Valley Herald," a weekly newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

Dated at Chaska, April 8th, 1863.

FRANK WARNER, Judge of Probate,

S. K. PUTNAM,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer

—

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

Corner Third and Market St's,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

I am now in receipt of a large and well-selected stock of goods

Purchased in

NEW YORK & BOSTON

Exclusively for cash,

WHICH I AM OFFERING AT AS

LOW FIGURES

as any House in the Northwest.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

F. K. PUTNAM,

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION EMPLOYING THE BEST TALENT IN THE WORLD.

TERMS INvariably IN ADVANCE.

1 copy 20 weeks, \$1.00

1 " 1 year, 2.50

1 " 2 years, 3.00

5 copies 1 year, \$9.00

12 " " 20.00

25 " " 40.00

Harper's Weekly and Magazine one year, \$4.00

Postmaster sending a club of twelve or twenty-five, will receive a copy gratis. Subscriptions may commence with any number.

Specimen numbers gratuitously supplied to Clergymen and teachers supplied at the lowest club rates.

HARPER & BROTHER, Publishers, Franklin Square, New York.

The latest styles of Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' HATS.

Trimmed and untrimmed, at

WARNER'S.

MARVIN'S CROCKERY HOUSE

TO THE MERCHANTS, HOTEL KEEPER

AND—

RESIDENTS OF THE

MINNESOTA VALLEY.

R. MARVIN is selling Crockery and Glass

at St. Louis prices. Selling strictly for

C A S H,

With the largest stock of Goods ever kept in the

State, he is able to supply every demand

in his line of business.

I M P O R T I N G

His goods direct from Europe, and persons

selecting them, is able and willing to

sell cheap. Not necessity exists

for Merchants to go fur-

ther, as there is

a larger or better selected stock in the

North-west, N. E.—A large stock of

Common Goods.

Paul, Oct. 24th. 1862.

5-2-4

\$3,843.95

PROSPECTUS OF THE

St. Paul Press.

A Republican Newspaper.

The success which the Press has achieved af-

terwards the best evidence of its value as a newspaper,

and that it more fully meets the wants and

views of the people of Minnesota than any other

